THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 89. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

Position and Prospects of the Revolution—The People Disquieted—The New Constitution and Religious Toleration.

A correspondent long familiar with Spain writes as follows from Madrid, March 27:—

"There is a decided majority in the committee to draft a constitution which insists on a complete separation of Church and State, unlimited freedom of religious worship, and no sect to be maintained at the expense of the Government. Olozaga has come to reinforce the minority, and has been upon the point of carrying his plan, by which the Roman Catholic religion is recognized as the religion of the State, and maintained at the expense of the Government, while only a quasi toleration is to be extended to other faiths, so long as they use no external signs or manifestations repugnant to Catholics. Such a toleration would soon be no toleration at all in practise. The Cabinet has declared for it. The Bishops are admitted to the committee room. It has been on the point of appearing triumphant as the committee's article on that matter. All week the struggle has been going on. There have been sessions of the committee all night till 5 o'clock in the morning. The report on the Constitution has been announced over and over again as being about to be presented to the Chamber. They are not agreed yet. But the reaction has been gaining ground in the committee. Will it in the Assembly?

"The people are getting very uneasy. The question of the conscription of soldiers for the army has moved them all over Spain. They begin to see that every one of the promises made to them at the outset of the revolution are being broken by the men now in power, and who have manipulated the election of the majority of the Deputies. The Republican minority works hard—works manfully, and the honors of every debate are theirs. They gain something by their outspoken boldness and loyalty to the revolution. They make many of the members of the majority shake. They shake ministers, and are gradually wearing them away—destroying their prestige—getting the upper hand morally. But public opinion is not an organized entity. It has no machinery by which to make itself felt and obeyed. I think the course of things is not altogether bad. I think this glorious campaign of the Republican minority in this Assembly is not lost upon the country. In one way or another its effects will appear, notwithstanding the present appearance of the votes in the Assembly. I do not exactly say that this minority will eventually defeat ministers, convert half the majority, and make itself supreme in the Assembly, though that result would not at all surprise me, and I should consider it logical and in order. But I do say that already, notwithstanding the immense numerical majority, there is no monarchy. Don Fernando of Portugal is the coming man, but his coming is already impossible. There is no throne in Spain. Perhaps not more than sixty men in that Assembly of three hundred and twenty are fully aware of the fact. But it is a fact nevertheless, and a controlling one. The thing will come to an armed struggle perhaps; indeed it may be looked upon as almost inevitable. But no man, not an angel in heaven, could be seated on a throne as King in Spain to-day. Meantime, while things go halting and fretting along, a great lesson is being learned. Every month which passes thus opens the eyes of a multitude of robust Spaniards to the fact that the sun will rise and set, and that women in the provinces and in remote villages can give birth to child without there being a king on a throne at Madrid. That practical teaching is worth more and is doing more for the Spaniards than all the philosophical theories and all the wise constitutions which were ever written. But the clerical party are waking up to a comprehension of that fact—the Monarchists are getting desperate. Nobody attacks them. Everything is tranquil, and the nation full of hope. Well, tranquillity must be troubled, and hope dashed, or they are lost.

"The Republicans have made a great effort to reduce the force of the army by denying the conscription of the 25,000 men asked for by Prim. But the conduct of Prim and his followers, I am afraid, will turn out to have been suicidal. I believe the army officers by a great majority to-day are retrograde—farther back than Prim—and on the first occasion would throw him overboard in favor of a restoration in the name of the Prince of Asturias, or, perhaps, Don Carlos. Why cannot these men see that their own preservation commands them to throw themselves fairly and squarely upon the people—to seek popular support and rely upon it, and let the army go the wall? But Prim was bred a soldier, and bred in a country where it has always been recognized that a soldier was born to command, and a civilian was born to obey.

"The partisans of Don Carlos are sanguine and are getting ready to put in the field an army of 15,000 men in the northern provinces to defend the rights of the *legitimate* branch, and the priests, and the holy hold of Rome over her hitherto most ignorant and submissive vassals."

A SPECK OF WAR.

Belligerent Interview Between the President and Senator Ross—The Latter Ordered from the White House.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent gives the details of the following affair, which will be read with interest:—

Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, bearded the Presidential lion in his den this (yesterday) morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far-off State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the slate he (Ross) had made out for himself. Ross, like other Senators, is human, and has a soul not above yearning for the loaves and fishes. His soul felt sad at what he had learned concerning the designs of President Grant, and, to give his soul comfort, he wended his way to the White House. He was admitted at the same time as old Zach Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece to the President.

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir?"

This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator. "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" inquired the Senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me, and then I can reply," rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment he was determined not to go away in a fog. The Senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant. "I intend not to make those appointments."

"What, sir! You scorn to accommodate me in the least?" exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant.

"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President," exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.

"I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant, between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

"You and your desires may go to ——!" roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently much agitated. Old Zach Chandler approached and was thus addressed by the President:—

"Excuse me for a few moments, Senator. After that interview I must take a little time to cool off." Such is the account which I have learned, and which I give substantially as it came to me.

CURTIN.

Our New Minister to Russia.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, appointed Minister to Russia by President Grant, was born at the village of Bellefonte, Pa., April 2, 1817. His father was an iron manufacturer of large means in Centre county, and his mother a daughter of Andrew Gregg, a well-known Pennsylvania politician. Mr. Curtin was educated at an academy at Milton, a small village on the Susquehanna river, and read law in the office of Judge Reed, at Carlisle. He was admitted to the Bar in 1839, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. From this time forward he took an active interest in politics, supporting all the candidates of the Whig party for the Presidency from Harrison to Scott. In 1844 he stumped the State in behalf of Henry Clay. In 1848 and 1852 he was placed on the Presidential electoral ticket, and in both these years traversed the State in behalf of the candidates of the Whig party. In 1854 he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. James Pollock being the candidate for Governor in that year. After his election, Governor Pollock offered Mr. Curtin the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was accepted by the latter. Mr. Curtin was himself elected Governor in 1860, and re-elected in 1863. He was inaugurated January 15, 1861, and during the next six years was one of the leading spirits among the loyal Governors of the Northern States. The militia laws of the State were remodelled at his instance only a few days before the fall of Fort Sumter, and from that event until the close of the war he was active in raising volunteers and defending the State against invasion. Among the soldiers he was always popular on account of his constant zeal in their behalf. He was pressed at the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with General Grant, but the current being in favor of Mr. Colfax, he caused his name to be withdrawn. He took an active interest in the ensuing campaign, speaking in New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other States.

The Dead Returned to Life.

The Petersburg (Virginia) *Index* publishes the following story:—

"By the afternoon train from the West, on Wednesday afternoon last, there arrived in town a young man named John Collins, a former citizen of Petersburg, and known to many of our readers. In the early part of the war he enlisted as a private in one of the companies which went out from the city, and which composed a portion of the 41st Virginia Regiment, Mahone's Brigade. He participated in several battles, but at Chancellorsville he was reported killed. His companions in arms believed him dead, and the sad intelligence was communicated to his wife and child. His body was supposed to have been buried, as the bodies of many soldiers killed in a fierce battle are, unidentified; and it is even stated that his funeral sermon was preached. The war went on and the war ended. Battles and incidents of the war are fresh in the mind, and the dead are remembered with affection, and their deeds are not forgotten. Collins was only thought of as dead—as one of the patriots who had gone from all scenes of strife and trouble; and it was only when he stood before them in person that he was able to convince his friends of their great error. He left the Confederate lines at Chancellorsville, and remained out of them during the remainder of the war. He then went West, sought employment, never communicated with his friends at home, and on Wednesday only came in search of his wife and child, whom he found true to his memory."

Spring Guns.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Johnsburg, Warren county, Pa., by the killing of a notorious character named Charles Pasco, alias Charles Dick, on the premises of a respectable and well-to-do farmer named Samuel E. Bahrer. The facts are substantially as follows:—For a long time past Mr. Bahrer has suffered severely from the frequent visits of a gang of burglars. His grain cribs had frequently been emptied, his fowls taken, and his farming implements destroyed. He frequently kept watch about his premises, but never succeeded in capturing the culprits. As a final resort, he procured a spring gun, which he mounted in his barn, loaded. He warned all comers by a notice on the barn of the presence of the gun, and for a number of days he missed nothing. Some time on Sunday evening or Monday morning last, Pasco visited the premises for plunder, and endeavored to effect an entrance by tearing away a board. The gun went off, and the contents lodged in Pasco's heart, killing him instantly. Monday A. M. his body was found, and also a bag which he had in his possession. The news of the strange occurrence spread rapidly through the neighborhood, the coroner was notified, and the body handed over to the family. How the case will terminate is not known. The deceased was a small farmer, and was looked upon with suspicion by the community.

Emigration of Jews.

The Milwaukee *Banner and Volksfreund* (German) contained a notice the other day that a number of wealthy Jews at Berlin, Prussia, were contributing money for the purpose of compelling the emigration of destitute and depraved characters of the Jewish nationality from Poland to the United States. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State, and in the *Banner and Volksfreund* of April 8 the following letter is published in reply:—

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1869.—Sir:—I have received your communication of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a slip from the Milwaukee *Banner*, in relation to a society which, it is stated, has been organized in Berlin for the purpose of transporting to this country destitute Polish Jews.

"A proper instruction upon the subject of your letter has been addressed to the United States Minister at Berlin.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HAMILTON FISH."

Cuban Annexation.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* thinks that the acquisition of Cuba, bating the honesty of the thing, would be advantageous both to the Cubans and the people of the United States. But it adds:—

"Much of the Northern immigration which otherwise would be tempted South will transfer their destination to Cuba. That island will forthwith be the busy scene of Yankee adventurers, experiments, and speculations of all sorts, which will astonish the Cubans who have invited their fate. If political occupation will involve a heavy additional expense. It will demand a large addition to our military and revenue force, and this is but the beginning of acquisitions from the Antilles. The Dominicans in Hayti are already making overtures for annexation, and probably in a few years we may absorb island after island, until we get possession of all the group. It will be a troublesome acquisition, but one thing it will accomplish, to wit:—It will make the collection of high tariffs impossible except at an expense which will consume the proceeds."

JAY.

Our New Minister to Austria.

John Jay is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having come to America after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the political history of America probably no family occupies a more prominent position, or enjoys the reputation of such a useful career, as that of Mr. Jay. His grandfather, John Jay, held the post of President of the First Congress, and that of Minister respectively to Spain and England. He was also one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace. His son, Judge William, the father of the present John Jay, married a sister of the late Professor McVicker, and was one of the earliest and most prominent leaders of the constitutional anti-slavery movement. John Jay, our new Austrian Minister, was born in 1817, and graduated at Columbia College in 1836. After a course of study of the law with the late Daniel Lord, during which Attorney-General W. M. Evarts was among his fellow-students, he was admitted to the bar in 1839. He continued in active pursuit of his profession until the death of his father, after which event he removed to the family estate at Bedford. Among the more noted cases in which Mr. Jay was professionally engaged were the Marie Field will case; the case of Williamson against Field, argued by him before the Supreme Court of the United States, with Daniel Webster as the leading opposing counsel; in re Kirk, one of the earliest slave cases in New York, which created at the time profound excitement; in re Da Costa, two Brazilian slaves, who, pending the hearing, escaped from the Eldridge Street Prison; the celebrated Lemmon trial, on the original hearing before Mr. Justice Paine, where eight Virginia slaves, brought to New York en route to Texas, were declared free and despatched to Elgin, in Canada, to a farm there prepared for them; in re Bret, which litigation was made the basis of an appeal in the United States Senate for additional legislation in behalf of slavery. Mr. Jay became a manager of the New York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in 1834, and from that time until the abolition of slavery by the passage of the constitutional amendment—of which he made a report to the Union League Club in 1865—he was an active supporter of the cause. In the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York he carried the admission of the Colored Church of St. Philip's after a vigorous struggle extending over a period of nine years. He twice presided over the New York State Convention of the Free Soil party, and we believe in 1853 was their candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. Jay has twice visited Europe—the first time in 1848, on which occasion he passed some months in England, where he was cordially received by a large and influential circle; and again in 1865 and 1866, when he presided at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Grand Hotel, Paris—the first reunion of Americans subsequent to the war. The speeches there delivered were reported in full by the London *Times*, and widely commented on by the European press. He also presided at a breakfast given in Naples on the 22d of February, in celebration of Washington's birthday.

It was during that tour that Mr. Jay was elected President of the Union League Club of New York, an office to which he has three distinct times been re-elected with marked unanimity. The services of the Club during the war are now an important item in history, and its influence in the late Presidential campaign, as well as since, in discovering the frauds by which Mr. Griswold was defeated, are familiar to the country. Throughout the war Mr. Jay was an active member of the Union League Club, frequently advising with Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. Mr. Jay married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Nickson W. Field—now residing in Rome—the oldest surviving member of the Chamber of Commerce. His son, Colonel William Jay, served throughout the war, chiefly upon the staff of General Meade. Three of his daughters are married respectively to Mr. Henry G. Chapman, Major William H. Schieffelin, and E. Randolph Robinson, Esq., of the New York bar. Apart from his professional and public career, Mr. Jay has succeeded in earning for himself a far-famed renown, and has nobly maintained the traditional reputation of his distinguished family, by the publication of numerous literary productions, which have more particularly been devoted to the discussion of questions of public interest.

The Mexican Mission.

There is just as much doubt now as to whether Sickles will be sent as Minister to Mexico as ever. The *Herald's* correspondent writes as follows:—

"It seems that after mature consideration General Sickles, after all, has declined the Mexican mission. He objects to it for other reasons than inadequate pay. Mexico, he says, may have attractions for one of those prosy philosophers who delight in punting up the historical records and ethnological distinctions of the extinct Aztecs, but for a live man like himself he don't think it affords the right kind of a field of glory. Spain is the country where our Daniel will be sent. No other nation of the Old World fills as large a share of the public eye at the present moment. How its present vague and nebulous political condition will finally crystallize may form for the astute mind of the General as fine a subject for florid thought and prediction as any that could be presented. His intellect and influence could hardly find a better theatre for their exercise. He embodies the force, vigor, and democratic thought of American breeding, and can do much for the spread of republican ideas among the awakening masses of Europe."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Barley vs. The Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained in being run over by one of defendant's cars. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Kennedy vs. McNickle. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $369.

Robert Stewart vs. Robert Cassell. An action on a mechanic's lien, brought under the act of August, 1868, to recover for repairs done to defendant's house at Stockton street and Washington avenue. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Adams & Co. vs. Michael Clark. An action on a book account to recover for marble sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs for $129·83.

King & Baird vs. E. D. Miles. An action to recover for printing done at the defendant's order. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

James Devine vs. William C. Loan and Samuel P. Haly. An action of trespass to recover for injuries done to plaintiff's premises by the defendants entering wrongfully upon them, in order to post an advertisement. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The attention of the Court and jury was this morning engaged with the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. William McKeever and others, who were charged with assault and battery. John Haskell, the prosecutor, complained that the defendants, who were police officers, entered his premises without warrant and proceeded to arrest him, and because he refused to go with them they dragged him along the sidewalk, beating and otherwise maltreating him. On trial.

—The French papers in Egypt—supposed to be subsidized by the Viceroy—are becoming more and more outspoken in favor of Egyptian independence of the Sublime Porte.

—The centenary anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I, which will occur on the 15th of August next, is to be the occasion of great festivities throughout the French Empire.

—A Democratic member of the Legislature of Indiana is reported to have bought a plough with his "stationery," and a silk dress for his wife with his allotment of "postage stamps."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cuban Filibustering Expedition—Admiral Hoff on the Look-Out to Intercept Them.

The Foreign Appointments—Their Prospect in the Senate—The Spanish Mission.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Reported Filibustering Expedition.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is ascertained that the report of an expedition preparing to leave the month of the Mississippi for Cuba, to aid the insurgents, is without foundation.

Rear-Admiral Hoff has reported to the Navy Department his arrival in the flagship off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. After diligent inquiry he could obtain no information of the supposed expedition, and came to the conclusion that it had no existence. He was about to return to the station off Havana.

The Pressure for Office.

The pressure upon the various executive departments is greater now than at any other time since the administration came into power. The usually large army of place-hunters is swelled to a considerable extent by Senators and members, who, having nothing else to do, have set about to act as attorney for their friends and followers.

The Secretaries find it impossible to attend to any business beyond never-ending interviews. It would be much to the advantage and interest of public business if Congressmen would all go home; while they remain here office-seekers will also remain.

The Foreign Appointments.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has resolved to report only on the name of J. Lathrop Motley, Minister to England. The other foreign appointments were discussed, but the committee did not feel like making a favorable report on them until they ascertain who they are. It is understood that many of them were on Washburne's slate.

The Spanish Mission.

An effort was made to send in the name of Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to Spain, but Sumner and others have prevailed upon the President to give that place to Sanford, the present Minister at Brussels.

The Indians.

The President is contemplating the appointment of a commission of eleven persons, distinguished for their intelligence and philanthropy, as provided by the Indian Appropriation bill, to advise with the Secretary of the Interior in the management of the Indians. At least two of them will be selected from Pennsylvania.

The Senate Adjournment.

It is thought that the Senate will be able to adjourn on Saturday. This is hardly possible, however, as the discussion on the Alabama claims treaty will take a very wide range, and several Senators have prepared themselves to take part in it.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—After prayer by the Chaplain, the journal was read.

Mr. Hamlin presented petitions from several persons who served in the War of 1812.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution providing that five hundred additional copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, transmitted on the 7th instant, relative to claims against Great Britain, be printed for the use of the Department of State.

Mr. Sumner said that under ordinary circumstances such a resolution would be referred to the Committee on Printing, but he desired the Senate to act upon it at once, and caused a letter from Secretary Fish to be read, asking that his department be furnished with that number of copies.

The motion was referred, and the Senate went into executive session.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from Honolulu—A Ship Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Honolulu advices to March 20 report that the ship King Philip was nearly destroyed by fire, March 18, in the harbor of Honolulu. The fire was the work of an incendiary. One of the foremast men was arrested on suspicion. The King Philip was owned by Glidden & Williams, of Boston, and was under charter to load with guano at McKean's Island for the United States.

The U. S. steamer Ossippee was in port.

Captain Kellett, one of the oldest foreign residents on the island, died March 7, at Kanai.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Trenton Municipal Election.

TRENTON, April 13.—Returns of the election yesterday show that Napton, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 450 majority, and the whole city Democratic ticket is elected by about 400 majority. The Democrats elect five Councilmen, and the Republicans two, giving the Democrats 14 out of 21. The county of Mercer elects nine Democratic freeholders and four Republicans.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 13—A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 83¾. American Stocks open steady; Erie Railroad, 24; Illinois Central, 96¾.

PARIS, April 13—A. M.—Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 96f. 7c.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 13—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady at 39s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 29s. for do. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer. Breadstuffs declining; California wheat, 9s. 5d.; red winter, 8s. 5d.; corn, 29s. for new; Flour, 29s.

LONDON, April 13—P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account 93¾. Railways quiet. U. S. Five-twenties unchanged.

HAVRE, April 13.—Cotton quiet at 147f. on the spot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Cotton steady but quiet at 28@28½c. Flour active and firm. Wheat inactive; receipts small; sales of good to prime red at $2·63@2·75; choice, $2·80@2·85. Corn—receipts small; sales of prime white at 85@86c. Oats firmer at 70c. for Western heavy, and 58@67c. for light. Rye, nominally, $1·00@1·05. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

—The Providence Board of Aldermen have voted to raise the price of liquor licenses. Bar licenses are to be $500.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—Among other bills reported negatively was the one regulating the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery in Philadelphia.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed:—

House bill to incorporate the Frankford Manufacturing Company.

House bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Dyking Company.

House bill requiring Supervisors of Bucks county to make sidewalks when requested by a majority of the tax-payers.

Senate supplement to an act incorporating Clear Creek and Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Company.

House bill incorporating the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association of Delaware county.

House bill to incorporate the Intercourse Association of Lancaster, for the recovery of stolen property, etc.

House bill to incorporate the Robert Morris Dock Company, of Philadelphia.

House bill for the relief of George T. Perry.

House bill establishing a district for road purposes in Chester township, Delaware county.

House of Representatives.

The Session of the House was prolonged last night until 2 o'clock A. M.

An amended Tax bill was passed. It was originally considered by the Senate in the early part of the session, having been prepared by a board of commissioners.

The House last night took up the Senate bill, and amended it by revising the tax upon a number of articles, among which was whisky. It is impossible, at this stage of the bill, to give its items, as it embraces 157 sections.

An effort was made about 1½ o'clock A. M. to consider the Cattle bill, but it was not agreed to, having been opposed by Messrs. Kleckner, Bunn, Hong, Holgate, Foy, Hovey and Subers.

This morning the House met at 10 o'clock.

The Speaker presented a communication from William V. McKean, Esq., general manager of the *Public Ledger*, stating that the use of his name as an incorporator in the burlesque Broad street railway bill was entirely unauthorized and without his knowledge or consent, and requesting that the records of the House might set forth this fact. It was so ordered.

The Appropriation bill was considered in the form of the report of a committee of conference of the two houses. Among the items was one giving Thomas Greenbank the pro rata pay of a Judge during the time he was acting as such in the District Court.

Mr. Adams offered the following:—That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the shipper of petroleum, whether crude or refined, from any port of entry in this State to foreign ports a bounty of one-eighth of one per cent. upon every gallon of said petroleum so shipped after June 1, next, to be paid upon the certificate of the collector or other proper officer, at such port of entry that such shipment has been actually made, and proof that the tax upon said petroleum has been paid. Laid upon the table.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Newsboys' Home was called up by Mr. Dailey, and passed.

Mr. Bunn called up the Senate bill requiring police officers to convey prisoners to the nearest station, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

The Senate bill in relation to port wardens, etc., was passed, as follows:—

That all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money for which the captain and officers of any vessel in Philadelphia may be liable, shall be sued for and recovered by the master warden with costs of suit, before the Recorder, or any alderman of Philadelphia. The process thereof being issued and returnable like lawful process requiring the apprehension of any person charged with a criminal offense, but subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas from any judgment rendered in such a suit, provided such appeal be taken within twenty-four hours after judgment rendered, and upon the giving of absolute security, to be approved of by such Recorder or alderman, for payment of such judgment, interest, and costs if the same be affirmed by said court.

This bill was hurriedly passed, and immediately afterwards Messrs. Hong and Foy moved to reconsider it, on the ground that it would act injuriously to the commerce of Philadelphia, by actually imposing a criminal penalty for a civil offense, and it only allowing vessel-owners twenty-four hours to appeal, a time entirely too short for the purpose.

The House, by a viva voce vote, refused to reconsider.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Young Man Blows his Brains Out—Extracts from his Last Letters—A Singular Document.

Officer Keenan was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of Daniel H. Dickinson, one of the boarders at Mrs. Moore's boarding-house, No. 1 College place, situated over the Grocers' Bank, New York.

From what could be learned of the circumstances surrounding the melancholy case, it appears Dickinson was a native of the United States, twenty-eight years old, and was employed as clerk at his uncle's store, No. 48 Murray street. For nine months past he has boarded at Mrs. Moore's house, and for about two weeks past has been notified to leave because habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors. At noon yesterday Dickinson returned home from the store and went to his room, which is located on the fourth floor of the house. Soon after, Mrs. Moore heard a pistol-shot, accompanied by a strong odor of gunpowder, but she appears to have paid no attention to the matter, until at 6 o'clock last evening, when some of the male boarders returned home, as Dickinson had not made his appearance since noon. She informed them of what she had heard. The room was visited, but found to be locked on the inside. An officer was called, and the door was broken open. Dickinson was found lying dead on the bed, with a fearful pistol shot wound in the right temple, and a large Colt's navy revolver partially grasped in his right hand. He had doubtless been dead for several hours. From the position of the remains it is supposed that he laid down on the bed, and, placing the muzzle of the pistol to his head, fired. The bullet from the weapon passed through into the brain, where it lodged, causing almost instant death. Coroner Keenan was summoned and took charge of the case. Among the effects of deceased were found a large batch of letters, extracts from which are given below:—

* * * I feel that I have been a disgrace to you and to mankind generally; I wish you would give my Marcia Maltby box back to her. She is the only woman I ever loved, and my first drunk was when I learned that she was married. Poor, sick Sallie I shall soon meet (if there is life hereafter). My poor mother may mourn for me, but she did not treat me right when I was home and without money. She constantly put me in mind I was living on charity. God bless her, any way. God knows I don't 'lay up' anything.

"I have no malice against any one excepting Hodges, but he is a rascal, and not fit to be recognized as a white man anywhere. He is a villain, and I affirm it with my last breath. He has a nice wife—poor Helen! I am sorry for her. Hope he won't live long.

"In re Allie—For God's sake don't allow him to touch liquor of any kind; my dying love to Florence Minerva; I love her next to my dear Sallie.

"Now about my body. I would like to have it buried on the island where I experienced the only happy days I ever knew. My dear father will, I am sure, take pleasure in fixing my grave all right. Now about my last account; it will bal., adding ex. acct., Hunting (I think), $6; Col., $2. My own ticket any way I was always honest. Good-bye to all; this life is of no account any how, and I am glad that I am going away.

"Lida Reed Rogers also loved me. Please send her notice of my death. She lives in Clyde or Albany. *In re rus.* He is a good boy—but

"Yours truly, D. H. DICKINSON.

"Please send papers as directed:—*Army and Navy Journal* to Sallie, and *Hearth and Home* to Caroline.

"I have a watch and chain at 'Simpson's,' No. 25 Chatham street, entered in the "name of John Locke, No. 31 Bond street," for which I have received $8. The watch and chain will please be given to Dan. You will find ticket in my right hand upper vest ticket. For God's sake don't allow Allie ever to touch a drop of anything intoxicating. A long good-bye. D. H. D."

A note found lying open on the table read as follows:—

"The last words I write are God bless my poor mother—my poor mother! Will also please remember Marcia Maltby. I want to die, Marcia Maltby.

"D. H. DICKINSON."

This was written in a scrawling hand, on a sheet of foolscap, and was scarcely legible.

The deceased was found entirely destitute of money. Among his papers was found a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 8th New York Cavalry. An inquest will be held by Coroner Keenan to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

The usual hebdomadal statement of our local banks is a relief, as an indication of a gratuitous return of currency to our city, and a less stringent market for the future. There is a considerable increase in the deposits, of $627,300; of legal-tenders, $474,130; and in loans, of $270,327. It is very likely that the banks have lately encroached upon their legal reserves in their anxiety to accommodate their friends the brokers, so that, for the present at least, our mercantile classes will not feel the effect of the change either in the expansion or rates of loans; but as an index that the money pinch has really attained the critical turning point, and that a more easy money market may be expected in the near future. We notice that a few hopeful individuals are under the delusive impression that the market has been in a comparatively easier condition during the past few days. It may be that the brokers are receiving more ample accommodations, but to business men this is not perceptible so far, nor do the rates show any tendency to yield. Judged by this rule, we are justified in saying that the money market is without material change. Call loans range between 7@9 per cent., according to securities offered; and business paper, first-class grades, ranges widely from 9@12 per cent. Government securities are inactive to-day and weak. Gold is also weak in anticipation of large shipments from Europe. Premium at 12 M., 15⅜.

The Stock market was dull, and the tendency of prices was downwards. In State loans the only transactions were in the first series at 102½. City 6s sold at 101¾ for the new, and 93¾ for the old certificates. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 93¾. Government bonds were without special change.

Railroad stocks were remarkably dormant. We quote Reading R. R. at 46¾@46⅝; Pennsylvania R. R. at 56⅝; Philadelphia and Erie R. R., which was greatly depressed, at 28⅝; Lehigh Valley R. R. at 55⅝; Northern Central R. R. at 48; and Catawissa R. R. preferred at 34½.

Canal stocks attract but little attention. 17¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 32½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Canal and Bank shares were neglected.

Passenger Railway stocks were without improvement. 43 was offered for Second and Third, 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 60 for West Philadelphia, 38 for Green and Coates, and 12¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4500 City 6s, New Is.	101¾	54 sh Penna R.	56⅝
$1000 do	101¾	13 do	56⅝
$1000 do Cp. b5.	101¾	2 do	56⅝
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 ser. Is.	102¾	1 do	56⅝
$1000 W Jer 6s. b5.	90½	30 sh Leh Val. Is.	53⅝
$1000 do	90¼	36 do, d bll. Is.	53⅝
$2000 Pa R 2 m	95	24 sh N Central R.	
$1000 do b4.	95	lots.	48
$2000 Leh Gold 1. c.	93⅜	100 sh Phil & E. b10.	28⅜
$3000 do Is.	93⅝		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@120¾; do. 1864, 114¾@115⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. July, 1867, 113⅛@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10s, 10-40, 105¾@105⅝. Gold, 132⅜@132⅝.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120⅜; do., 1864, 114⅜@115⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1868, 113¼@113½; 10-40s, 105⅜@105¾; Gold, 132¾. Pacifics, 103¼@104.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162½	West. Union Tel.	41
N. Y. and Erie R.	33⅜	Cleve. and Toledo R.	97⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅜	Toledo & Wabash	69
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	84⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Adams Express	69⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	81
Chi. and R. I. R.	131¾	United States	50
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	131	Tennessee 6s, new	65¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	92¼	Gold	132¾

Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 13.—The Flour market remains quiet, but prices are unchanged. There is no inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine, $6·25@6·50 for extras, $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7@9·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7@7·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing in Corn Meal.

There is more activity in the Wheat market, and holders, particularly of prime, are firm in their views. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65; 4000 bushels amber at $1·70@1·85; and white at $1·85@1·95. Rye is steady at $1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but firmer; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 86c.; and 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 90c. Oats are in good demand, and 6000 bushels Western sold at 73@76c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9·00 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $3·25@3·62½; and Flaxseed at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is offered at 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

—A congregation of Seventh Day Christians in Hungary, being refused tolerance by the laws, has embraced Judaism in order to be allowed to exist in connection with one of the "received religions."

—Two murderers have actually been convicted in Texas, but there is so much danger that they will escape or be rescued that a citizens' guard has been organized to keep them secure until the day of execution.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.

Arrived yesterday, steamship Cuba, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....55 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Utility,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The War Cloud Over Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is only a few days since we called the attention of our readers to the probability of an early and gigantic war on the Continent of Europe. There were not a few who thought that we wrote with too much confidence, and that our conclusions were not warranted by facts. Not a day has passed since but news from the different European centres has justified our view of the situation. War rumors fill the air. War preparations on the most extensive scale are everywhere being hurried forward. The preparations are more particularly noticeable in Prussia and France. The attention of the French Government seems to be directed chiefly to the equipment of the army, while Prussia multiplies and strengthens her fortresses. It is stated on what seems good authority, as we recently mentioned in our news columns, that the French Government has actually asked explanations from the Government of King William regarding the concentration of troops in Hanover, Frankfort, and generally on the French frontier. Austria, we are also told, impressed with the dangerous character of a war in which it might be impossible for her to refuse to take part, has expressed a desire that any difficulty likely to lead to hostilities should first be submitted to a conference of the powers before it is regarded as a *casus belli*. It is a circumstance calculated to excite suspicion that, in view of the approaching elections, the Emperor by abolishing the *livrets* has made a bold bid for the suffrages of the workingmen. The most important item of news bearing upon the general question is that contained in one of our latest cable despatches, to the effect that, in spite of the bitterness of the opposition, the Senate has approved the so-called defensive measures of the Government. The concluding words of the speech of M. de la Valette, "it is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace," mean that France is now ready for war.

It thus becomes more and more apparent that, much as conferences have in the last two years accomplished, they have not given Europe the hope of a permanent peace. The London Conference on the Luxemburg question, and the Paris Conference on the Eastern question staved off war for the time, but they settled no great question—they removed none of the great outstanding difficulties. The Eastern question is as unsettled as ever, although in abeyance for the present; and the demolition of the fortress of Luxemburg has not put an end to the jealousy which has so long existed between France and Prussia. The two nations seem less willing to shake hands than ever. The truth is, conferences even do but little so long as such enormous armaments are maintained. It will not be wonderful, however, if, in the event of any actual cause of war presenting itself, an attempt is made to preserve peace by means of another conference. It is not for the interest of Austria that war should break out between two such powerful neighbors as Prussia and France. England has no desire to see the Continent in flames. Both these powers, it may be taken for granted, will go in for a conference, and among the lesser powers they will find no lack of support. We have no idea, however, that Napoleon will be influenced in the least degree by any such proposal. No conference can bend Prussia to his wishes. No conferences can gives him what he wants. We know that it was the imperfect condition of the French army which prevented Napoleon from going to war with Prussia when Bismark, after the battle of Sadowa, snubbed him so effectually for asking the Rhine provinces as French compensation for Prussian gain. It was the same cause, we know, which prevented him from attacking Prussia when Bismark refused to yield in the Luxemburg difficulty. But that cause exists no longer. The two years and a half which have since elapsed have brought up the French army to a high standard of perfection. Marshal Niel has exerted himself to the utmost, and Marshal Niel is now satisfied that France need fear no foe. In other words, the Emperor is ready to try the genius of Bismark on other fields than that of diplomacy. No conference could have prevented him from taking the field against Austria in 1859. Should any reasonable pretext be found, no conference will prevent him taking the field against Prussia in 1869. He is ready; France is ready; and if occasion offers he must fight or lose his throne. Under him France will have no more Mexican blunders, no more Sadowa miscalculations, no more Bismark snubbing. He knows well the character of the people whom he governs. He knows that no further compromise would be tolerated, and now, and on this great question, he and his people are of one mind.

The peculiarity of the present situation is that there is no immediate intelligible cause of war. It is difficult to believe that Napoleon, for the sake of any uncertain gain that might result, for the mere sake of flattering French vanity, would rush into open hostilities without some satisfactory reason. It might be dangerous to bring down upon his head the indignation of Europe; and we may feel well assured he will run no such risk. Whence, then, is cause of war likely to emerge? There is the Belgian difficulty, for the settlement of which a mixed commission has been appointed. How this commission will decide we know not. It is difficult to believe that the Belgian representatives will be plucky enough to separate the interests of Belgium from those of France. But it is not impossible. It is the object of the commission "to give mutual proof of friendship and confidence." Its result will be "to develop the commercial and industrial relations of the two countries," and hence it will "examine the divers industrial questions arising from the existing relations, and from the treaties recently proposed for the cession and working of the Belgian railways." It is not difficult to see how a *casus belli* might be manufactured by this commission. The Belgians, as we have said, may not prove sufficiently yielding. What then? Will Napoleon use force? If he does, will not Bismark imitate his example? A French army in Belgium, the English people would force the Government to interfere. Supposing, however, that some treaty is signed which meets the wishes without wounding the pride of either party, it is not conceivable that trouble will not grow out of it. Whatever the treaty may be, France is certain to obtain such a footing in Belgium as shall be found ultimately to jeopardize the life of the little kingdom. The Great Luxemburg Railway in the hands of France, Prussia would be more in danger of a surprise than ever. On the doings of this commission Bismark will keep fixed a jealous eye. It will not be wonderful if before the commission has concluded its labors the voice of Bismark is heard, and if this Great Luxemburg Railway becomes another great Luxemburg question, on the solution of which will depend the destinies of Europe. This is one of the irons which Napoleon has in the fire, and it will serve his purpose as well as any other. Whether war shall spring from this source, or whether it shall not, it cannot much longer be delayed. The cloud, already heavy and portentous, grows denser and denser. Men begin to hold their breath, for they feel that the dread explosion is at hand.

The Late Session of Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The thirty-three days to which the Forty-first Congress limited its first session were, on the whole, well spent. We are grateful for some excellent legislation completed, for some very bad legislation prevented, and for the early adjournment. One or two measures that ought to have passed were lost between the houses; but on the other hand some exceedingly worthless ones shared the same fate.

The act by which the session will be longest remembered is one for whose prompt passage we have to thank the sagacious statesmanship of General Grant. We mean the law that closes the series of reconstruction measures, and provides for "the crowning of the edifice." No timelier, wiser enactment has, in these latter years, marked our progress towards restoration. We hail it as the end of the policy of hatred and revenge; the end of irritating and useless disfranchisements; and the means of bringing to the next session of this Congress a full representation once more—for the first time since 1860—of every State in the Union. It has another and not less grateful significance. It is the first movement of the new administration in matters of national policy.

Next to this we reckon the act to strengthen the public credit, a measure which this Congress only gained the honor of passing because of Mr. Johnson's perversity in depriving the last one of it through his pocket veto. Its excellent effect was immediately perceptible; if now we can only reinforce it by using our surplus gold to buy up our bonds in the market, and by a relentless and thorough collection of our customs and internal revenue, we shall soon be on the highway to an era of sounder finances. The bill to enlarge the judicial system by the addition of one justice to the Supreme Court, and by the appointment of circuit judges who shall relieve the Supreme Judges of a part of their present onerous duties, is a measure the necessity of which the court dockets have long demonstrated, and the good results of which may soon be seen in the more rapid disposal of causes throughout the various circuits. The conclusion of the Tenure-of-Office discussions we can hardly commend so highly. It retains the principle which we hold to be important, but does it in a blind, bungling way that was only accepted with satisfaction because it seemed under the circumstances to be the best thing then attainable. The long-disputed Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally cut down to six and a quarter millions, ought, we fear, to have been reduced yet lower. The experiment of giving two millions of this amount into the hands of a commission of Friends, to be disposed of according to their best judgment among the Indians, promises well, but, after all, it is one of those measures which can only be judged by the result. We have the consolation that, in any event, they can hardly make things worse than at present. The grant of further time to the liquor dealers for taking spirits out of bond is one of those unfortunate pieces of legislation which now and then become a law in some mysterious and doubtful manner.

We have enumerated the main features of this short session's work. The Memphis and El Paso bill, offering a chance to a company which proposed to build a Pacific railway without a subsidy, failed; and so did the Census bill; but, on the other hand, three or four objectionable measures that once seemed likely to pass, the national bank tinkering, the West India buncombe, and the beggarly "disability" peddling, met the same end. Altogether, these thirty-three days of the Forty-first Congress have given us some valuable legislation and nothing very bad. It is not always that we are able to signalize the close of a session by a verdict so complimentary.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

From the N. Y. Times.

The new Reconstruction bill, allowing Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to return to the Union on condition that their legislatures ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, has become a law, and will undoubtedly accomplish its objects. There can be no doubt those States will ratify the amendment, for it simply imposes on the Northern States negro suffrage, which the Northern States have already imposed on them. While, therefore, it does not in the least affect their own political condition, it gives them an excellent opportunity to pay off the Northern States for what they deem an act of gross oppression, in their own coin. Human nature, and especially Southern human nature, must have greatly changed, if they do not eagerly embrace it.

But we confess we do not like this method either of admitting these States or of amending the Constitution. It is a departure both from the original act of reconstruction, and from the fundamental principles of our Government. The Reconstruction law laid down certain acts and principles as conditions of readmission for all the States that had engaged in the Rebellion. A requirement to vote for this amendment was not among them. It is now added as a new condition. Senators Trumbull and Conkling both justly denounced it as a violation of good faith, and a departure from the original principles of the whole policy of reconstruction.

But as a means of amending the Constitution it is open to still graver objections. We say nothing of the character of the constitutional amendment itself, which certainly is not beyond criticism. But it is to be passed, if passed at all, by the vote of the people, in theory at least. But this new measure leaves the people no voice in the matter, no freedom of action whatever, and without such freedom of action all pretense of a vote is sheer mockery. They are to be *coerced* into voting *for* the amendment, by act of Congress. They are to be excluded from the Union, not because they are not loyal, not because they have failed to do any act indicating their fitness to return, or to comply with any of the conditions originally prescribed, but because they fail to join in forcing negro suffrage upon the Northern States. If the Constitution is thus amended, it will be the sheerest folly to talk of its having been done by the will of the people or by the action of the several States. It will have been changed by act of Congress—nothing more and nothing less.

This amendment to the Reconstruction act will add greatly to the difficulties which surround the peaceful settlement of the whole question, and eventually involve the country in embarrassments quite as great as any from which it has escaped. It is the work of Mr. Morton, one of the Senators from Indiana, and is another illustration of the reckless and unscrupulous temper with which he pursues his political ends. It is very generally understood that in his own State, Indiana, as well as in Ohio, New York, and perhaps some others of the larger and more powerful of the old States, the sentiment of the people is opposed to the amendment. In neither of them would its friends venture to submit it to the popular vote. The object of Mr. Morton's amendment, therefore, was to dispense entirely with the votes of these States by coercing the Southern States which are seeking readmission to the Union to vote in its favor, and thus render the votes of the others needless. By this device the amendment may be adopted. But it will not command the respect of the people, and will contribute eventually to weaken, and possibly overthrow, the party which makes itself responsible for it.

Mr. Motley.

From the N. Y. World.

If there is any one of our foreign missions that ought (especially at this time, with the Alabama difficulty still pending) to be filled by a statesman, it is the mission to London. But Mr. Motley is a mere *littérateur*. It would be irrelevant to discuss his pretensions as a man of letters, for a man of letters is not the character that is wanted for that position. He may be an accomplished linguist; but of all our missions, that to London is the one where skill in other tongues is of the least value. Mr. Motley is accredited with an intimate knowledge of the former history of one of the smallest countries of Europe, the Netherlands; but he will have no use for that species of information in dealing with questions between our Government and that of Great Britain. His literary style is luxuriant and turgid, with a tinge of swagger—the worst possible style for dealing with questions of business, or as a vehicle for cogent argument. We have gone through the list of Mr. Motley's intellectual accomplishments, such as they are, and find none which fit him for the position to which he has been assigned. It would be ridiculous to consider whether he is a great statesman, a mediocre statesman, or a small statesman; whether he is a bold and vigorous or a prudent and cautious statesman; he has not the slightest claim or title to be regarded as a statesman at all. He has none of the solidity of faculties or reach of penetration which lie at the basis of that character.

Having reviewed the accomplishments which Mr. Motley possesses, but which do not qualify him for the London mission—accomplishments which, though no great helps, are not fatal impediments—let us now attend to some of his positive disqualifications. Among these the most to be regretted is his lack of genuine American feeling and pride of country. He belongs to that snobbish Boston coterie which servilely apes European culture and habits of thought, which takes pride in corresponding with foreigners of distinction, which catches the newest mode in pronunciation and phrase, as our fashionable ladies do the newest mode in attire; which turns up its nose at the rudeness of all American life out of its own fastidious circle. Mr. Motley is a perfect type of this intellectual and social snobbishness. He completed his education in Europe, and affects to scorn such culture as can be acquired in this country. He has devoted his life to European studies, and employed his pen only on European subjects. All his pride of association is in European circles, and such American society as bestows its admiration on people who are saturated with European sentiments. Mr. Motley would never willingly reside in America if he could live abroad with advantages for social intercourse. Even his abolitionism is not of indigenous growth. He adopted it as a reflex of European opinion, regarding slavery as a stain upon his country more because it was the fashionable topic of reproach in foreign society than from any deep moral repugnance to the institution.

Such a minister is not made of the stuff to stand up resolutely for the rights of his country. His strongest sympathies are with its cultivated foreign critics; it being more essential to his personal comfort to be well esteemed in society abroad than to have the approbation of his countrymen at home. He can never be expected to make a vigorous assertion of our rights against the general tone of European sentiment. He has, in full measure, the morbid and ridiculous vanity which satirists like Swift, and writers of comedy like Molière, are fond of holding up to derision as characteristic of a certain type of literary character. The volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence furnish curious specimens of Mr. Motley's foibles and a pretty fair measure of his capacity. We will city a few samples; but to show the *extent* of this man's weakness we should have to copy a great share of his contributions to that prolix collection. The despatch giving an account of his reception at Vienna, his first interview with Count Rechberg, and his presentation to the Emperor, is an unconscious satire on the writer. "He *repeated* with emphasis," wrote Mr. Motley to the Secretary of State, "that the news of my appointment had been received with especial satisfaction by the Emperor and his government, and that I was already well known to them by reputation. He added other observations personally complimentary, which I do not repeat; but I think it necessary to inform you, even at the risk of being charged with egotism, that my reception by the minister was extremely flattering. * * * I consider it important that the administration should be informed that its representative here has thus far met with as much courtesy and consideration as could be extended to the minister of any foreign power." * * * "I took pains, says Mr. Motley, further on, "to go very fully into these matters, because I doubt if he has ever before heard any such exposition of our policy." Still further on, he recounted to Mr. Seward his modest boasts to Count Rechberg of being on a familiar footing with the leading public characters of Europe. "I told him that I had recently had very long and full conversations with Lord John Russell on the subject, and that I was perfectly sure, from a long and intimate acquaintance with that statesman, that he was sincere when he assured me, as he had done with earnestness, that there was no disposition on the part of the English Government," etc. "I told him that I had received similar assurances from other members of the British Cabinet, and that I was confident so long as the present administration held their places," etc. * * * "He asked me what I thought of the attitude of France, and I told him that M. Thouvenel had assured me, in a recent interview, as strongly as words could give such assurance," etc. * * * "Lord Bloomfield, the English ambassador, gave a dinner to Mrs. Motley and myself, at which the new French ambassador, Duc de Grammont, the Belgian minister, the Bavarian minister, the Swedish minister, the Danish minister, the Saxon minister, and others, were present." Could anything be more in the spirit of a *parvenu*, whose head was turned with vanity at being lifted into social importance? Mr. Motley's account of his presentation to the Emperor is even more ridiculous, as he makes it the occasion of boasting to Mr. Seward of his marvellous perfection in the German language. "As I made my address to him in German, he had responded in that language, and thus continued the conversation. His first question was, Are you a German? I told him, no; but that I had been much in Germany in my youth, when I had acquired the language. He then added, But you are of German birth and parentage. I said no. Again I have to observe that I do not state this from egotism." These frequent disclaimers of egotism may remind one of Swift's satirical accumulation in the "Tale of a Tub" of the disclaiming phrases by which self-commending authors preface their eulogies of their own merits. What other motive than vanity could have prompted the introduction by Mr. Motley of such irrelevant trash into grave public documents.

The egotism and impertinence of other parts of Mr. Motley's correspondence with the Secretary of State are amazing. He seemed to be under an impression that he was the American ambassador for every important country in Europe as well as Austria; and he regularly instructed Mr. Seward in what was transpiring in England and France, as if Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton were incompetent for their places. The quality of these supererviceable comments falls far short of their copiousness. They abound in frothy rhetoric, but contain not one sagacious observation. We have no space for further quotations at present.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE AT RICHMOND & CO.'S, No. 45 South SECOND Street, 3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR ELEGANT STORE, No. 1002 ARCH Street, Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 8mrp

AVIS IMPORTANT! BEAUX MEUBLES, pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher, Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis. GEORGE J. HENKELS, EBENISTE, 12 1 3mrp CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de Eime.

FOR THE LADIES. REMOVAL OF THE TEMPLE OF FASHION. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE TO THE N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary. "A POSITIVE FACT." Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuthi

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115 LADIES' EMPORIUM. NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW). Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:— Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes. Coteli, Satine, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5. 33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7. 14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50. Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc. Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7. FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. 52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

WINES. HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT ST. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c. PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown. CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines. GIN.—"Meder Swan." BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., various vintages. 4 5

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and smal GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' ANDWOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000 SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY THE Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS, And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company. A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT, Yielding in Currency nearly Ten Per Cent. Per Annum. Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET, E. W. CLARK & CO., NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET, Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

Union Pacific Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Bought and Sold at Best Market Price. These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD. Full information cheerfully furnished. The road will be completed in THIRTY (30) DAYS, and trains run through in FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS. DE HAVEN & BRO., Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc., NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N. Y. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. 3 10 tuths

STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila., Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 20

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS. Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. GENERAL AGENTS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BK JAMISON & CO. SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

LEDYARD & BARLOW HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE TO No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE. FRANKFORD ARSENAL, April 7, 1869. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 24, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1869. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." WILLIAM PRINCE, 4 8 6t First Lieut. Ord., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of JOHN, THOMAS H., and CHARLES SAUNDERS, Executors of the last will of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL, 4 13 tuths3t Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES P. BARNARD, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States, upon his own petition. To the creditors of said bankrupt. ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee, 4 6 tu3t No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to JOHN W. SEXTON, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, HANNAH K. BURNETT, No. 3915 CHESTNUT street, Executors. 3 9 6t Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday James Duncan, aged twelve years, residing at Twenty-third and Market streets, was knocked down by a cart, and had his right hip injured.

—Yesterday Assessor John B. Kenney entered upon the discharge of his duties as Internal Revenue Assessor of the First district.

—Yesterday about noon, a man named Mathews fell from a hoisting machine in a building in Lombard street, above Twenty-fourth, and was so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover.

—A large corps of workmen are now engaged on the new Masonic Hall, Broad and Filbert streets. The work, which is of the most substantial character, is being pushed forward very rapidly.

—On Friday afternoon, ex-Lieutenant Samuel Goldey, of the Third district, while riding in a carriage in Norristown, was thrown from the vehicle and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. His skull is supposed to be fractured, and physicians from Philadelphia have been sent for to attend him at Norristown, where he still remains.

—A resolution of Councils, calling for the appointment of a committee of three from each Chamber of Councils, to confer with the Guardians of the Poor, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, to ascertain which of the streets running east and west, connecting with the outlet of the proposed bridge over the Schuylkill, had better be opened, and to ascertain if they cannot be graded with the pauper and vagrant labor, was read and, after debate, laid on the table for the present.

—The new Chester Creek Railroad, connecting the Baltimore Central with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was formally opened yesterday. A number of gentlemen from this city, Chester, and West Chester participated in the excursion. The Chester Creek Railroad makes a junction with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Lamokin station, a short distance below Chester, but within the city limits, and follows the creek to the West Chester junction, a distance of six and a half miles.

—The regular meeting of Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1869, at 3282; same time last year, 3239; increase, 43. Number of persons granted lodings within the last two weeks, 260; meals, 792. Total number of males in the house, 1509; females, 1773. Total number of males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants, 701. The Steward reported the house receipts at $40·14, The Out-door Agent reported amount collected for support cases, $1093·50.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅛.

—The fire in the Gold Hill mines, Nevada, has subsided.

—J. R. Clay, nominated as Minister to Liberia, is a colored man.

—David L. Hall, Republican, was elected Mayor of Bordentown yesterday.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to nearly $600,000.

—It is rumored that Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, will be appointed Minister to Portugal.

—Henry Arculiarius, once a prominent Democratic politician of New York city, died on Sunday.

—General Stoneman left Richmond yesterday, with the 21st Infantry Regiment, for California.

—Governor Wells, of Virginia, addressed a large Republican meeting in Richmond yesterday afternoon.

—It is believed that Hon. C. Van Aernam, of New York, will be nominated as Commissioner of Pensions.

—A man named Warren Blanchard was murdered in his house, near Binghamton, N. Y., on Sunday night.

—It is understood that a strong expedition to assist the Cuban revolutionists has set sail from a Southern port.

—The building of the Portland (Me.) Packing Company was burned last evening. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

—Benjamin Phillips, formerly a member of the New York bar, committed suicide in the Brooklyn Penitentiary yesterday.

—It is reported that a swift steamer left New York a few days ago, with guns, ammunition, and men for the Cuban revolutionists.

—For ejecting John A. Coleman from a car, the New York and New Haven Railroad Company have been mulcted $3300 by a jury.

—The once celebrated McArdle case was disposed of by the United States Supreme Court yesterday. The appeal of McArdle was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—Senator Ross called on the President yesterday, and demanded the appointment of a man whom the President had refused to nominate. The President again declined, and told Mr. Ross that he had his mind made up on that question, when the Senator made a very insolent and profane reply, whereupon he was ordered by President Grant to instantly leave the house, and without waiting for any further demonstration from the President, Mr. Ross made a bee-line for the door, and never stopped until he was safe within his own lodgings.

Foreign Affairs.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 12.—A private letter has been received from a reliable source in Havana, which says the Government there intends to confiscate the property of all suspected parties. The writer urges Cubans now in the United States to lose no time in placing their property in the hands of foreigners.

HAVANA, April 12.—The *Diario* reports that the insurgents, at Saguana, decapitated a young girl, and shot two others.

Brigadier-Feneral Titonia, of the Spanish army, has arrived at Havana.

Captain-General Dulce, at a recent meeting of officers, made a speech, in which he highly complimented the volunteers for courage and zeal.

The *Diario* says the woods surrounding Puerto Principe have been set on fire, and adds that the troops will soon clear the vicinity of rebels. Many small bands of insurgents are operating near Cino Villas. Their numbers are increasing in the vicinity of Santiago, and it is supposed they are going to Cino Villas, where they will mass their forces. This movement, it is thought, explains the recent disappearance of the rebels from the jurisdiction of Juagua. A report was in circulation yesterday that Cespedes had been captured, but it proves to be unfounded.

LONDON, April 12.—At a meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament held to-night, over two hundred attended. Disraeli was present, and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and announced an amendment, which would be presented by the Opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons. This amendment is, in effect, that grants made to the Irish Church since Reformation are to remain intact, that glebe lands are retained by their present holders without purchase, and that the union of the Irish Church and Church of England cease in 1872.

Important modifications to the financial sections of the bill are also proposed, including the establishment of a capitalized sum for the support of the clergy; of annuities, and the application of a large sum of the church revenues to the support of public worship, to defray the expenses of the management of the Church. Finally, an effort is to be made to have all clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth grant and *Regium Donum* stricken out. Disraeli's plan was favorably received, and the proceedings of the meeting were marked by much enthusiasm.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pope, on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the priesthood, granted pardons to a large number of persons, including many political offenders.

LONDON, April 12.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Allies were preparing to send an expedition of twelve thousand men from Asuncion into the interior of Paraguay in search of Lopez.

PESTH, April 12.—The elections in Hungary and Croatia have resulted largely in favor of the Deak party, which will have a majority of one hundred members in the new Diet.

TENNESSEE.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer G. A. Thompson.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special gives the following particulars of the steamer G. A. Thompson, commanded by Captain Frazer, bound from Cincinnati to Little Rock and Fort Smith, laden with bacon, flour, agricultural implements and lime:

She had on board eighteen passengers, five of whom were ladies, including the captain's wife. She struck a snag at Erwin's Landing, forty miles below Little Rock, at two o'clock, and sunk immediately in nine feet water. The lime slacked, which set fire to the boat shortly after sinking. An effort was made to throw the lime overboard, but the crew were driven away by the heat and flames.

After considerable difficulty in keeping the men back, the ladies were landed on a sand-bar; meanwhile the crew, who were excited, jumped into a boat, which swamped, causing the greatest loss of life. Seventeen lives were lost, eight of whom were white, including George Ely, first clerk; John Perkins, second clerk; the cook; A. Lance, cabin boy, of New Albany; Mr. Frondel, of Little Rock, and three others, whose names are not yet known.

The survivors were brought to this city by the steamers Allen and Caldwell, the officers of which treated the sufferers with great kindness. The officers of the Thompson behaved with great coolness. The ladies were hardly aware of the extent of the fire before they were safely landed.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was valued at $12,000 to $15,000, and was insured mostly in Cincinnati offices. The value of the cargo is unknown. No bodies are known to have been recovered yet.

A. J. Contradicted by Henry S. Foote.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Henry S. Foote replies in the *Press and Times* of this morning to a portion of ex-President Johnson's speech, in which he asserts that Johnson charged him with ingratitude. He denies the charge, and avers that he owes nothing to the forbearance or generosity of Johnson, who, he alleges, together with Mr. Seward, treated him unkindly and cruelly. He denounces Johnson as a secessionist, to whom the people of Tennessee are indebted for disfranchisement; charges him with usurpation and tyranny; admonishes the people of the Southern States not to be controlled by him, but to accept the legislation of Congress and have confidence in Gen. Grant, who, he assures them, is their friend, and desirous to restore them to prosperity and good government. He also charges that Mr. Johnson is opposed to negro suffrage and political equality, and refers to Mr. Johnson's interview with Frederick Douglass, in which he said these things would lead to a war of races to sustain him.

Ex-President Johnson is still in Nashville, having abandoned his proposed trip to Europe, preferring to devote his time and energies in behalf of the disfranchised of the South. He will speak in all the Southern States. He leaves for Memphis on Wednesday.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5·25 | MOON SETS.....8·16
SUN SETS.....6·37 | HIGH WATER.....3·32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, / WILLIAM C. KENT, / D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31
France	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 1
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	April 3

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	April 13
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 15
U. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
England	New York	Liverpool	April 17
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 17
Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 15
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 17
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 17
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Senator Grimes, Ellis, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. H. Davis, Williams, Norwalk, do.
Schr Annie E. Safford, Thomas, Providence, do.
Schr Baker, Sims, Norwalk, do.
Schr Van Buren, Tirrell, Norwalk, do.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Means, Byard, Boston, do.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Portland, do.
Schr Ida L., Burgess, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Pandora, Collison, Baltimore, do.
Steamer R. Wilding, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamsh'p Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. 10th inst., 1 P. M., 40 miles north of Hatteras, signalled steamship J. W. Everman, hence for Charleston; off the Capes, on Sunday afternoon, saw a large ship standing in; yesterday morning, off Duck creek, passed ship Eliza McLaughlin, from Ardrossan; off Reedy Island, barque Lepanto, from Granton, both coming up.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Lepanto, Symonds, from Granton, Scotland, via Plymouth, 42 days, with old railroad iron to Workman & Co. 4th inst., lat. 40 22, long. 68, saw schr J. W. Coffin, steering S.

Schr Pandora, Collison, 5 days from Choptank river, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Geo. S. Glover, Holbrook, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Criterion, Robinson, from Norfolk, with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 10 days from Richmond, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, 10 days from Richmond, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, 5 days from Providence, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, 3 days from Stony Point, with limestone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Anthracite, Greene, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Brothers' Pride, Smith, at Matanzas 23 inst., for New York.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, hence for Rotterdam, at Zierikzee 29th ult.

Barque F. Reck, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 28th ult.

Barque D. McPherson, Mason, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.

Barque Margaretta, Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 21st ult.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Shields 30th ult.

Barque Presto, Brown, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th ult.

Brig Jesse Rhynas, Tucker, was loading at Trinidad 29th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schr Joseph Segur, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 10 days since.

Schr St. Croix, Collins, was loading at Trinidad 29th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schrs Wm. H. Dennis, Leeds, and Vapor, Johnson, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, hence, at Weckford 9th inst.

Schr Serge, Warwick, hence for Norwich, at New London 9th inst.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, cleared at Charleston 9th inst., for Savannah.

Schr Compromise, Perry, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 8th inst.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence, at Portland 10th instant.

Schr J. R. Wainwright, Brower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 8th inst.

Schr Marion, Lippert, hence, at the Powder House below New Orleans 8th inst.

Schr R. Shaw, Shaw, hence for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schrs Brandywine, Adams, and Trade Wind, Lloyd, from Boston for Philadelphia; and T. Sinnickson, Nickerson, from Marblehead for do., at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schr E. M. Lane, Sleeper, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 8th inst.

Schr General Grant, Colburn, hence, was going up to Richmond 9th inst.

Schr Dick Williams, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 7th inst.

Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

Schr George H. Mills, Mills, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 9th inst.

Schrs Ellen H. Reeves, Avery, and J. E. Sawyer, Stanbor, from New Haven; M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, from Pigmouth; and Golden Eagle, Hower, from Warren, all for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Wiley, at Charleston 11th inst. from Boston.

Schrs Broadfield, Brown, from Providence, and Henry Parker, Parker, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schrs Pennsylvania, Smith; Annie, Edwards; and Snow, Homer, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 11th inst.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING DESIGNS IN BONNETS AND HATS, AT OUR NEW BONNET ROOMS, No. 806 ARCH Street. P. A. HARDING & CO. 4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE. No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, (Four doors above Arch). I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH. P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

THOMPSON REYNOLDS, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC., ETC. N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts., R. F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m) Philadelphia.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NEW STYLES IN NOTTINGHAM AND Swiss Lace Curtains. JUST OPENED, EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. WINDOW CORNICES, IN GILT, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD AND GILT. WINDOW DRAPERIES FROM LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS. FINE WINDOW SHADES, ETC. Agents for BRAY'S PATENT SPRING BALANCE SHADE FIXTURE, which requires no Cord. CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO., S. E. Cor. THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT, 3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, No. 334 CHESNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR, 4 9 1m) PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, 3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference. Dr. BASSETT, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington. Fare, 10 cents. Excursion, 15 cents. The swift new steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 4 9 fstuth3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRICK & SONS, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

LARZELERE & BUCHEY, Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public, No. 405 LIBRARY STREET. ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED PASSPORTS PROCURED.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

DEPOT FOR FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street. AN ASSORTMENT OF French and American Wall Papers, Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price. A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness. In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage. The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by 3 27 stuth8m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NAGLE, COOKE & EWING, LATE WITH HOWELL & BROTHERS, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, 3 4 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA. Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA. COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades. Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Sts. [2 25 3m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS!—CARPETS! M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT Street, Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Spring Importation of Carpetings. JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE, FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 3-4 wide. ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs. THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs, DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc. Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings, ALL WIDTHS. English and American Oil Cloths. M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT St., Philad'a, 3 11 thstu3mrp] Opposite Independence Hall.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. CARPETINGS OPENING DAILY. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 1222 CHESNUT St., 4 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS! ARCH STREET Carpet Warehouse. JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, 4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND MISSES' DRESSMAKING A SPECIALTY. The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., 16 tuths12t 1024 CHESNUT Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 5 tf Delanco, N. J.

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC. Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 2 3 mwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned. The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. CALDWELL & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET, 2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICE. PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly. C. H. EVANS, 3 4 thstu1 N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. EDWARD BROWN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, 3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1869. On the petition of WILLIAM ADAMSON, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 3d day of July, 1855, for an improvement in SAND-PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, It is ordered that said petition be heard at this Office on the 21st day of June next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE, 4 6 tu5t Commissioner of Patents.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869: ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND. The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 4 2

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE. LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU. J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY, From the Theatre Francais, New York. Opening Night, WEDNESDAY, April 14, When will be presented, for the first time in Philadelphia, Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. On which occasion the two great Prima Donnas, Madame ROSE BELL and Mlle DESCLAUZAS, will jointly appear on the same evening, in conjunction with all the celebrated artists of Mr. Grau's Company, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgeon, M. Mussay, M. Bologna, M. Rivenez, M. Chopin, M'lle Jouretti, M'lle Baggard. Powerful Choruses, Grand Orchestra, Rich Costumes, and splendid mise en scene. Musical Director and Conductor.....Robert Stoepel. THURSDAY—Genevieve de Brabant. FRIDAY—L'Oeil Creve. SATURDAY MATINEE—Genevieve de Brabant. SATURDAY EVENING—Fleur de The. Notwithstanding the enormous expenses which attend these performances, the prices of admission have been fixed as follows:—General admission, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any performances can now be secured at the Academy and at William H. Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers. BEGINS AT 7¾ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

LAST NIGHTS!		LAST NIGHTS!
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.	Great New Attractions added to the already stupendous mechanic grandest bill of all.	First time in America of the wonderful, beautiful, and graceful Lady and Gentlemen Gymnasts.	ZULELIA. ZULELIA. ZULELIA. VENTINI. VENTINI. VENTINI.

A LEAP OF 100 FEET, and a splendid DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT, by the great originals, direct from London, in the Grand Tournament Scene of the THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD. MANY CHANGES THIS WEEK. New Japanese Feats, Velocipede, New Songs, O'Reasden, Hernandez, the Leons, and SOMETHING "AWFUL" FUNNY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 13, Third night of Henry J. Byron's Extravaganza of THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES. THE LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION. MISS JENNY WILLMORE as.....GANEM. MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE as.....ZOBEIDA. MR. FELIX ROGERS as.....HASSARAQ. GRAND MARCH AND EVOLUTIONS By Forty Young Ladies in Full Armor. To commence with the Laughable Farce of RASCAL JACK. RASCAL JACK.....MR. FELIX ROGERS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock. SCHOOL. Last Seven Representations. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SCHOOL. Beautiful Scenery, Fine Cast, including MRS. JOHN DREW. SATURDAY—LAST "SCHOOL" MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. MONDAY—LOTTA, LITTLE NELL. Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8. TO-NIGHT, the Celebrated "BREBAN SWISS BELL-RINGERS." Vocalists, Comedians, Harpists, Violinists, and Pianists. Misses Kate Brevort, E. E. Davish, and M. Decon; Messrs. Julien Breban, Signor Gerrard, and Professor Powell, in their pleasing and popular entertainment. Only Matinee, Saturday. Admission, 25 and 15c. Miss Susan Galton reappears April 20. 4 12 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS. THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA. TWO NEW BALLETS. The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION! IXION! Doors open at 7; commence 7 30; Saturday, 2 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BARTKE'S No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 CHESNUT Street. 1 21 2m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S THIRTIETH AND LAST ORCHESTRA MATINEE will be given May 8. H 4 M

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular. 3 6 stuth3mo PROF L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents. The Elmore Troupe of Lady Velocipedists will commence Thursday, April 1. 3 9 2m J. W. POST.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, J

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The diplomatic appointments sent to the Senate yesterday will give general satisfaction. The selection of Lothrop Motley as Minister to England is very appropriate and judicious. Reverdy Johnson, notwithstanding his antecedent fame as a lawyer and Senator, has proved a miserable failure as a diplomatist, and his recall will afford welcome relief to the English as well as the American Government. His admirers across the water will probably feel in honor bound to give him one good dinner more, but after this important ceremony is completed and farewells are exchanged, he cannot too soon be shipped back to the classic shores of the Chesapeake. His successor has a triple claim upon national confidence, based upon his well-attested abilities as a historian, his training as a diplomatist, and the infamous espionage established over him by Andrew Johnson. As he was driven from Austria because he would not sacrifice his manhood and make hypocritical professions of admiration for the Presidential policy, which every honest Republican spurned, it is just and fitting that new honors should compensate for this persecution. Besides, Mr. Motley's past career and his superior talents afford a guarantee that the nation will be ably represented at the court where effective representation is most important, and where questions of the most vital interest remain unadjusted.

The appointment of ex-Governor Curtin as Minister to Russia will please the admirers of that gentleman. The administration is obliged to closely consider the political prominence of aspirants for diplomatic honors, and it cannot be denied that Curtin's position and his relations to the people and the politicians of the State are such as to justify his selection as the recipient of the highest diplomatic honors awarded to Pennsylvania. We hope he may find, in the honor of serving his country abroad, full compensation for the disappointments he has encountered in his efforts to gain leading positions at home, and we have no doubt that he will prove a popular and creditable Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The new Minister to Austria, John Jay, of New York, is a descendant of one of the few historic families of our country in which political knowledge, capacity, and influence is "bequeathed from sire to son." His revolutionary progenitor was one of the most celebrated of the early diplomatists of the country, having served as Minister to Spain in 1779, as a Commissioner to negotiate peace with England after the Revolutionary war, and subsequently as Minister to England, in 1794, when he negotiated the celebrated Jay treaty, which, although it drew upon him a storm of obloquy, was accepted by the ruling authorities of the period as the best adjustment that could be made.

A noticeable feature of the new appointments is the selection of Ebenezer D. Bassett, one of the most intelligent colored men of this city, as Minister Resident and Consul-General to Hayti. Our relations with that region are rapidly rising in importance, and the period may not be very distant when it will become an integral part of the Great Republic. At all events, the commercial interests of the United States might be greatly promoted by wise diplomacy in that quarter. All other things being equal, there can be little doubt that a colored man of ability could render better service at the seat of a Government controlled by men of his own race, ruling over a people of African descent, than a white ambassador. For a similar reason, we presume, J. R. Clay, a colored citizen of Louisiana, has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia; and he, too, will be more likely to awaken cordiality of feeling and a desire to advance American interests on Afric's burning sands than a white man.

Few of the other new ministers are men of great prominence, but they all possess fair records. John S. Carlisle, appointed Minister to Sweden, was one of the first Senators from West Virginia, and gained honorable distinction by his early and continuous opposition to secession. J. R. Jones, the new Minister to Belgium, was one of the most active and efficient members of the Republican National Executive Committee during the last Presidential campaign.

The appointments made yesterday embrace but a comparatively small portion of the diplomatic field. We presume other changes will soon be made, and that while some of the Ministers whose character and talents render them useful in their present positions will be retained, others will soon give way to better men. Kilpatrick is still apparently accredited to Santiago, Hale to Madrid, Rosecrans to Mexico, Van Valkenbergh to Yeddo, and Harvey to Lisbon.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Whatever may be the merits and demerits of a reciprocity of trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the statistics of trade between the two countries show a decrease of only 21 per cent. in the imports into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1868, as compared with those of the year ending June 30, 1865, when reciprocity was in full blast. In 1865 the imports of all kinds into the United States from Canada and the other British North American possessions on the Atlantic coast amounted in value to $36,176,977; while in 1868 the aggregate value had decreased to $28,599,135, a falling off of $7,577,842. In 1865 certain enumerated articles, embracing animals of all kinds, fish, breadstuffs, lumber, and wool, were imported to the aggregate value of $24,330,165, on all of which not one cent in the way of customs duties was received by our Government. During the same year there was also imported an insignificant amount of the same articles—reaching $76,973 in value only—on which $8387·76 in duties were paid. In 1868 the imports embraced in the same category aggregated $17,096,560, on which the duties amounted to $3,280,916·69. Here there was a decrease in value of $7,377,555, showing that in all the other classes of imports the decrease amounted to only $200,000. But in this connection, it should be remembered that during 1868 there were free importations aggregating $4,372,452, which, compared with $1,009 imported in 1865 free of duty, in addition to those enumerated above, shows a decrease of $1,877,051; while in 1865 dutiable articles, not included above, were imported to the value of $5,530,336, against a corresponding importation, in 1868, of $7,130,117—an increase of $1,599,781. The final result of the comparison shows that there was a decrease of 30 per cent. in the value of the animals, fish, breadstuffs, lumber, and wool imported, while the decrease in the value of all other imports was scarcely 2½ per cent.

THE CITY BURYING GROUNDS.

Several carefully-prepared articles have appeared lately in the columns of some of our contemporaries, calling the attention of the Legislature to the various inconveniences attending interments within the city limits, and which appeared to be designed to pave the way for a grand raid on the intramural burying grounds by the gentlemen who manufacture laws and conduct a general jobbing business at Harrisburg. The question of abolishing the burial of the dead within the limits of the built-up portions of the city is perhaps of sufficient importance to warrant a discussion at least, but we do not believe that the health of the city or any other consideration of public welfare demands immediate action on the part of the Legislature.

The fact that many of our legislators who have made themselves unpleasantly prominent during the present session by their advocacy of all manner of nefarious schemes are interested in the various cemeteries in the vicinity of Philadelphia, is sufficient to throw suspicion on any scheme to abolish the city burying grounds at the present time. Senator George Connell, for instance, is known to have a large interest in Mount Moriah Cemetery, and, consequently, if the question of forbidding further interments within the city limits proper should come up in the Legislature, Senator Connell would scarcely be able to vote upon it with that perfect impartiality that is always to be desired in matters of this kind.

Our legislators are already exposed to too many temptations, which, owing to the manifold frailties of poor human nature, they are unable to resist; and as it is an important part of our duty to guard the legislative morals, and keep our representatives at Harrisburg as near as possible to the straight path of duty and strict integrity, we deprecate any efforts to introduce a burial-ground bill at the present time. Comparatively few interments are now made in the few old time-honored burial grounds that still remain unpolluted by the hand of the spoiler, and there is not the slightest evidence that the health of the city has suffered from them. When such is proved to be the case, the subject of abolishing intramural burials will receive the attention which it deserves; but we would much prefer that Senator Connell and other cemetery proprietors should not have the responsibility of deciding upon the necessity and judiciousness of such a change imposed upon them.

RECOMMISSIONED.

The President last night sent to the Senate the name of General Henry H. Bingham to be recommissioned Postmaster of Philadelphia for four years from the date of confirmation. This is a graceful and deserved compliment to a most faithful public officer. It is the only case in which the new administration has recommissioned for a full term an officer of the late administration. General Bingham well merits the compliment. He has been not only a stern Republican, and is a gentleman, but he is probably the best postmaster Philadelphia has ever had. He has touched our dead postal system, and it has become alive. His removal would have caused universal regret, and his recommission has caused universal satisfaction.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

The New York *Tribune* calls attention editorially to the fact that the canvassing for the new positions on the bench of the United States Courts has been inaugurated already, and enters its protest against the consideration of the claims of any man who commences at this early day to seek these offices. It will be remembered that the act passed by Congress and approved by the President confers upon the Justices of the Supreme Court the privilege of retiring upon full pay, on attaining the age of seventy years. Two members of the court fall within this provision, and it is regarded as certain that one of them at least will avail himself of the opportunity to seek repose in the closing days of his life. This will create a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, and as the act of Congress also provides for the appointment of an additional justice, President Grant will find at his disposal at least two of the highest judicial positions in the country. In addition to these, the newly-created circuit judgeships are to be filled, and they are scarcely less important, and should be tendered to men of the most unimpeachable integrity and the most varied and thorough legal culture. Of late years these important considerations have not entirely guided our Presidents in selecting the men who are to give weight and dignity to the jurisprudence of the country. The people will, therefore, look with great interest to the course of the new President in the matter, and they will expect him to ignore the claims of any and every ambitious politician who has no higher sense of the qualifications required of a jurist than to resort to the usual disreputable method of securing an office.

If any position in the country should seek a man who is thoroughly qualified for the discharge of its duties, it certainly is that of a judge of one of our highest Federal courts. The jurisprudence of many of the States has been sunk to the very lowest standard by the system of an elective judiciary, whereby men who are totally unfitted for any office of responsibility have been unabled to ascend the bench only to reflect discredit upon it to the full measure of their partisan stupidity. The Federal Government has wisely adhered to the old system of appointment by the Executive, with a continuance in office during life or good behavior. But even this safeguard may be rendered nugatory by the machinations of the professional politicians. The judges who are to receive their commissions from President Grant will necessarily, from the tenure of their offices, remain upon the bench in most cases for years after our present Chief Magistrate has retired from his exalted position. If any of these should prove to be notoriously unfitted for the impartial and intelligent discharge of judicial duties, they will become standing reproaches of the administration by whom they were clothed with the ermine; and unless they should commit some grossly overt act, the avowed purpose of President Grant to make a second trial whenever he has been led into error in appointing persons to office cannot be carried into effect. Every consideration, therefore, demands that only the purest and ablest men in the country should be entrusted with judicial functions. As such men seldom or never seek office, it will be entirely safe for the President to put a summary quietus upon the claims of every applicant who comes to the White House in search of a judgeship.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition at Earles' Galleries.

In the collection of pictures that has just been placed on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, there are several by Philadelphia artists which are deserving of more than the brief mention which was all we were able to give in our first notice.

Mr. James Hamilton exhibits two new works—"The Edge of the American Fall, Niagara," and "Prometheus." In this representation of the great cataract, as in his large painting on the same subject, Mr. Hamilton succeeds in giving an idea of the height, largeness, and volume of Niagara more successfully, perhaps, than any other artist that has attempted it. The point of view is so taken that while the top of the fall is far above the head of the spectator, the bottom is lost in the dense cloud of mist that rolls up from the vortex. Notwithstanding the important qualities mentioned, the "Niagara" is a very unsatisfactory work, and the same may be said of the "Prometheus." In this the crash of the elements, the war of water, earth, and sky, the contest of titanic forces; are all indicated with a certain amount of power, but the effect is that of the scene-painter, and the peculiar dingy grey which this artist seems excessively fond of is cold, unsympathetic, and disagreeable. Mr. Hamilton has more imagination than almost any of our artists, but he seems to be unable to give full expression to his ideas, and his best works are scarcely more than hints or enlarged sketches, powerful but crude. This is a radical defect in Hamilton's style, and while his small water-colors, drawings, and sketches are always spirited and often admirable, because they are valued simply as sketches and not as pictures, the same slap-dash method is badly adapted to larger works, where the immaturities of the sketch are exaggerated by each additional inch of canvas. We do not contend for finish as synonymous with smoothness and prettiness; but Mr. Hamilton's pictures would lose nothing if he would bestow more pains in working out his ideas, and if he would contrive to get away from the two or three effects to which he limits himself, and which he now throws upon the canvas almost mechanically.

Without the imagination of Hamilton, Mr. E. Moran is a vastly more painstaking and studious artist. Mr. Hamilton has not advanced a step in the last ten years, while Mr. Moran has shown a steady improvement, and his pictures are distinguished by the very qualities which those of Hamilton most decidedly lack. Mr. Moran studies nature, not under one or two, but under various aspects, and while the peculiarities of his style are sufficiently marked, he does not often fall into mere mannerisms. "The Reef of Norman's Woe," exhibited at Earles,' is a work of merit. The title is not, perhaps, the best that could have been chosen, as it raises the expectations of the spectator, while the artist has scarcely given full expression to the spirit of the poem, and the figure of the girl lashed to the broken mast is not sufficiently prominent to aid a great deal in enforcing the idea. The title, however, was probably an afterthought, and the picture has some fine points which are worthy of notice without regard to the subject. The glimpse of tender morning sky above the dark heights to the left, the storm-cloud rolling away to the right, and the cruel waves dashed into foam on the rocks in the foreground, are all finely rendered.

Hamilton, Moran, and indeed every other marine painter that we are aware of, are excelled in one important particular by Mr. W. T. Richards. This artist has not done much in the way of marine painting, but what he has attempted he has done well, and he has accomplished all that he undertook to do. "After a Storm, Nantucket Island," is his largest and most successful marine picture. His previous efforts in this line have been too highly finished for sketches, and not sufficiently strong in subject to be considered as complete pictures: we have rather regarded them as careful and elaborate studies, in which the artist endeavored to give a faithful and exact transcript of a particular phase of nature. In all of these works Mr. Richards succeeded wonderfully in giving life and motion to his water. A few years ago he exhibited side by side, as, we believe, his first attempts in this line of art, a fiery sunset scene, and a grey misty effect, both being reminiscences of Nantucket. In the latter, especially, the swell of the water, creeping up out of the fog and swashing on the rocks, was rendered with remarkable skill. The spray, the edges of some of the waves, and the broken water in the foreground, were too hard and tiny, but the sensation of movement was conveyed in a manner that indicated a close, careful, and intelligent study of nature, and a thoroughly trained hand.

This quality of motion is the most marked characteristic in the picture now on exhibition at Earles'. The horizon is hid by the outlines of the waves that race one after the other towards the shore; above is a stretch of sky covered with watery clouds, and below is a strip of sandy beach, where the waves roll up and then recede to be lost in those that follow. As far as the subject goes, there is not much more in it than in the other marines by the same artist to which allusion has been made; but it requires no great stretch of the imagination to fancy that the noise of the angry sea can be heard, and that the huge wave that lifts itself above the others against the sky will in a second more sink at our feet in a long roll of foam. The sky is not altogether satisfactory, the color being somewhat spotty in places, and the whole picture is rather too thinly painted, and is wanting in texture; but in spite of its defects, which are of but minor moment, it is a very decided success.

Three small works by Mr. W. H. Willcox have some points of excellence which entitle them to at least a passing comment. These are "Moonrise, Chicago Harbor," almost too smoky in effect; and "A November Day on the Prairie," representing a flat stretch of country covered with a dense growth of grass and bushes, and overhung by dark clouds, through which the sunlight gleams, and defines the distance by a line of light. The same general effect is represented in the third picture, a "View on the Susquehanna near Columbia."

Mr. George B. Wood, Jr., who appears to have almost abandoned landscape, has four small *genre* subjects, which, while they are scarcely equal to the best French and German pictures of the same class, show a very decided improvement, and are far in advance of anything that this artist has yet produced. These are "The Old Tinker," "The Stocking Knitter," a very clever little picture; "The Brook," and "The Cottage Door."

"The Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac," by Xanthus Smith, is one of the largest pictures that this artist has yet produced. Mr. Smith was an eye-witness of this encounter, and he has given a very spirited and undoubtedly faithful representation of one of the greatest and most momentous naval battles of the world's history.

These pictures, with Mr. Hill's "Yo Semite Valley," which improves upon acquaintance; Mr. Constant Mayer's "Good Words;" Mr. Bierstadt's effective and defective "Mount Vesuvius in Eruption," the chromos and their originals, and a few American and foreign pictures of interest, make a small but attractive exhibition, which is worthy the attention of all lovers of art.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 5§ stuth4m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN, AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 12*

☞ HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your locks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "Good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is E. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1009 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 12 5*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

T. T. T.
☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor,
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,
NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1869.
NOTICE
To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
4 13 tuthsl2t City Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 9, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 12, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.
Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.
A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.
All rejected plans will be returned.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18§ Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NEBIT, Secretary. 1 9 6m

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes. J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9§ Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuthsfr

Good-by, Old Railroad Tracks!

COUNCILS TAKE PROMPT ACTION.
Hail! Hail!
The days of the rail
On Broad street, at last, are numbered:
The track is gone,
Which entirely too long
The midst of the street encumbered.

FOX SIGNS THE BILL.
From the opera box
God Mayor Fox
Was called in a monstrous flurry:
And he signed the bill
With a hearty will
To take up the rails in a hurry.

THE RAILS COME UP.
All Thursday night,
By the reh torchlight,
Were the gangs of laborers working.
Busy and thick,
With crowbar and pick,
The rails from their places jerking.

THE PEOPLE ARE PLEASED.
And it came to pass
That the people en masse,
In monstrous meeting united,
With joy inclined
To express their mind,
At the action of Councils delighted.

WHAT THE PEOPLE CONCLUDED.
And they said they thought
The Councilmen ought
To be thanked for rushing their bills on,
And that gentlemen all
Should buy at "BROWN HALL,"
The clothing of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Nobody bewails the loss of the rails, and it's perfectly plain that they'll never be laid in the street again. And while you rejoice o'er the fate of the tract, remember, good friend, you must have on your back an excellent suit of Fine Spring Clothes. Bring your cash, if you please, and call, and buy them so cheap, at the

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK
Will be Published on Saturday.

THE CURSE OF GOLD.
By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Author of "Wives and Widows," "Mabel's Mistake," "Fashion and Famine," "The Rejected Wife," "Doctor's Orphans," "Doubly False," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "The Wife's Secret," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "The Heiress."
Which is now creating such an excitement in the columns of the "New York Weekly," where it has been appearing each week for the last three months, will be published in book form, and for sale on Saturday next, by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
4 9 No. 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
Price, $1·75 in cloth; or $1·00 in paper cover.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Office, No. 26 NASSAU STREET.

Statement showing the business of the Company during the year 1868, and the condition on the 31st day of December, 1868:—

Policies issued in 1868	6,004
Amount insured	$16,366,180

DIVIDEND
Declared on all Policies, January, 1869 ..... 40 per cent.

INCOME.

Balance due Dec. 31, 1867	$906,157·51
Premiums and interest received in 1868	1,526,638·04
	$2,432,795·55
Expenditures (including Losses)	365,617·06
Total Assets	$2,067,178·49
Losses paid in 1868	$69,850·00
Interest received and accrued	66,567·00

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
The growth of its insurance is shown by the following account:—

	New Policies.	Amount Insured.
1866	1,405	$3,907,830
1867	4,188	11,970,000
1868	6,004	16,366,180
Total	11,597	$32,243,980

REASONS FOR INSURING
IN THE
CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

1. Chartered under the Laws of the State of New York and prohibited from engaging in *speculations* of any kind. Not allowed to undertake any but *life risks*, and cannot invest its funds except in United States Stocks, New York State Stocks, and Mortgage bonds with double security.
2. Organized on the Mutual plan. Profits annually divided, which may be applied to the cancellation of Loans, to a permanent reduction of future premiums, or to the purchase of additional insurance.
3. Economical and careful in its management, having paid its losses from receipts of interest on investments alone.
4. Issues all approved forms of Policies, Ordinary Life, Single Payment, Term, Endowment, Joint Life, and Annuities.
5. Rates of premium as low as a proper security will admit. No extra rate charged for risks upon the lives of females.
6. Allows a loan to the assured, if desired, of one-third the annual premium, when it amounts to $40 or more, without requiring premium notes. Loans not deducted from the policy in case of death after three years.
7. Makes no charge for medical examination, policy fee, or stamp.
8. Allows thirty days' grace in payment of renewal premiums, during which time the policy remains in full force.
9. After three annual payments of premium, the assured can, if in embarrassed circumstances, continue his policy for a period of time nearly equal to that in which it has already been in force, by paying merely the interest on the premiums when they become due; or, having paid his premium, and he be pressed for money for other purposes, he can temporarily loan from the Company a sum, in cash, equal to four-fifths of the net value of his policy.
10. Gives to the assured on any plan, after the third year's premium has been paid, the privilege to exchange for a paid-up policy; or, if the object for which the insurance was effected shall have ceased will purchase his policy at its equitable value, paying cash therefor.
11. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, triannually, or quarterly.
12. Each policy-holder given a voice in the elections and management of the Company.
13. All Policies and dividends non-forfeitable.
14. Never contested a claim, and pays its losses promptly. All policies incontestable for the usual causes.
15. Insured have the largest liberty to travel without extra charge.
16. Extends every advantage to the insured which time and experience have shown to be just and safe.
17. Insures only first-class risks; therefore the mortality among its members is annually light.
18. Thrift of the Company unparalleled in the annals of Life Assurance.
Policies are issued by the Company:—
In favor of yourself, your wife, children, parents, brothers and sisters, or creditors, or any person depending on you, also on joint lives, payable to the survivor on the death of either.

The ratio of expenses as compared with the amount of business is excelled by but one Company.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE,
PRESIDENT.
J. P. ROGERS,
SECRETARY.
Pennsylvania Branch Office,
No. 425 CHESNUT Street.
WINTER & JEWELL,
MANAGERS.

Solicitors desiring to act for this Company will be liberally dealt with.
4 13 tuths 6t rp WINTER & JEWELL.

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A handsome Country Seat, on the west side of Bethlehem turnpike road, fourth house north of railroad depot, containing six acres.
Mansion (44 feet front) of pointed stone, replete with every convenience of stable and gardener's house, greenhouse, grapery (in bearing), ice-house (filled), etc. Fruit and flower gardens, well stocked with choice fruits in bearing; vegetable garden, hot-beds, etc.; pear orchard in bearing; apple trees, etc.
The whole place handsomely graded and planted with choice evergreens, etc., and in order for immediate occupancy. Apply to
W. R. LITTLETON, No. 514 WALNUT Street,
Or J. MULFORD, Chesnut Hill. 4 5 stuth6t

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE bank of the Delaware, between Beverly and Edgewater, two (adjoining) of the healthiest and pleasantest homes within sixteen miles of Philadelphia, with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, bath, gas, very fine stables, and outhouses,—acres of ground. Best water in the United States. Neither mud nor mosquitoes.
One, 25 Rooms furnished, $30,000.
The other, 16 Rooms, $16,000.
TERMS EASY.
Apply to F. S. HOVEY,
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FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
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FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-Stone Residence, S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, finished throughout with all modern conveniences. R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building. 4 10 stuth3t*

$100,000 FOR SALE IN MORTGAGES—One of $50,000, within one square of the State House. Also, Mortgages of $20,000, $4000, and $10,000 each. R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building. 4 10 stuth3t*

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coachhouse, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 2 31 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 CHESNUT Street. 3 11

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.
JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Trebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$6 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 12
Autumn, Esopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Correggio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	7 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	7 5
Sunlight in Winter	9 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	5 25
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	4 50
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on application. 4 13 3*rp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
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HENRY C. GIBSON.	

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities, registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuth4p2m

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 3m

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Grand Square and Upright
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 6 stuth 2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

OYSTERS 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED, opened or in shell, wholesale or retail, at No. 34 FRONT Street, above Pine, or at SECOND and UNION Streets. 4 12 3*

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1869.

The agitation which the Germans are in, in regard to the question of beer or no beer, will sufficiently excuse my recurrence to the subject. On Sunday afternoon about three thousand of these anti-Rechabites assembled in the Bowery Theatre for the purpose of hearing the question discussed. The convocation was not numerous, you will say, considering the occasion; but then you must remember that nearly every man present was a representative of a score of other men, so that the real audience may be said to have numbered about fifty thousand. The speakers were Supervisor Andreas Willmann, Dr. Hermann Muhr, Mr. Marcus Otterburg, the Rev. Gottfried Scheibel, and Mr. Magnus Gross, all of whom of course were in favor of the proposed amendments. Mr. Otterburg indignantly combated the idea that the meeting was for the purpose of obtaining "free lager." Liberty, not lager, he argued, was the real question of the hour, and his fellow-countrymen were quite as willing to give eternal vigilance as the price of the one, as five cents a glass for the other. And why this bitter opposition to beer? Ginger, choctaw, spruce, and root beer, to say nothing of cider, were pronounced to be innocent warmers of the heart-cockles.

Why this ignorant hostility to lager? Cider, more particularly, contained quite as much alcohol as this harmless beverage which the tyrannical minority were trying to shut down upon. Was it not, after all, a result of a bigoted attempt to retain intact the American idea of a Sabbath? That idea, if it were strictly carried out, would interdict the printing or selling of newspapers, the running of cars and all travelling conveyances, the keeping open of stores or stalls for purposes of traffic, or the doing of a thousand and one things which the necessities of a higher plane of civilization have pronounced harmless. The impression gained from the discourses of the various speakers was that they had come primed with the best lager the season could afford, and that the Germans, carrying out in a way most consonant to their temperaments the old Puritan idea, demanded, not freedom to worship God as they pleased, but freedom to swal low as much beer as they desire on a Sunday. The beer movement occurs just in the nick of time, now that the "bock" season will so soon commence. A few weeks will herald in the change from the *jung bier* to the *bock bier;* and those who know what a joyous season that is in the Vaterland will feel a twinge of charity for the German artisan, who, through six weary workdays, looks forward to enjoying one innocent Sabbatical "swill," surrounded by his family.

Dr. R. L. Parsons has been publishing his report in regard to the New York City Asylum on Blackwell's Island. It is not to be expected that any physician holding his position will father an unflattering account. That would be expecting too much from the candor of human nature, and, accordingly, we find that Dr. Parsons has drawn the picture very mild indeed. He is compelled to admit that the number of patients exceeds by several hundred the means of accommodation; but the "attendants" are represented as miracles of suavity and sweetness. It is they, he says, and not the patients, who are visited with blows and abusive language. I am afraid Dr. Parsons is one of those "commonplace men" whom Mr. Reade so felicitously describes in his novel of "It is Never Too Late to Mend." From lunatic asylums all over the country have proceeded flat contradictions of his assertions that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, the horrible deeds perpetrated in insane hospitals by keepers upon patients exist only in the diseased imaginations of the lunatics. In the asylum on Blackwell's Island the inmates are so crowded as to be in constant peril one from another; and only a few weeks ago one female patient battered the scull in and scooped the brains out of another one. In spite of this report, the asylum is in about as bad a state as it can be. The visits of legislative committees are always known beforehand, and the Superintendents have plenty of time to hustle their torture-implements out of the way and put on their "company" manners.

At the recent convention of Spiritualists at Cooper Institute, Judge Edmonds was not present, and his absence gave occasion to much scandal. In a letter three-quarters of a column long, addressed to one of the daily papers, he has quietly insinuated how obliged he should feel if people would hold their tongues about him and what he does or does not. His argument seems to be that the spiritualism of to-day is only a continuation of the history of the spiritualism of the past, and that the manifestation will grow brighter and more trustworthy with times' flight. I hope so—or that it will speedily die out altogether. The tipping of tables, and the calligraphy of Planchette, and blood-colored initials are interesting phenomena, but they prove no more spiritually than the rope-tying of the Davenports.

A. M. Bruzesal, one of the most accomplished teachers of horsemanship in New York, is in such despair at the ravages and incursions of the velocipedes, that he has established a "Riding Club," as the only rival amusement of the kind likely to stand the least chance. The city and suburbs are profusely sprinkled just now with velocipedromes, gymnacycilidiums, bicyclocurriculiums, and amphicyclotheatrons, and the two-wheeled "Houyhnhnms" may be seen going in every direction, while the horse champs and paws uselessly in his stable. Central Park bids fair to be deprived of the most dashing and picturesque amusement of the season, viz., that of horseback-riding. Meanwhile the *Black Crook* element has been introduced at these places of public entertainment, where velocipede-dramatic performances are given, and *Ixion, the Man at the Wheel*, has been superseded by woman upon *two* wheels.

Last night Henry Ward Beecher, who has not yet died of softening of the brain or throat disease (from both of which he was suffering at last fabrications), appeared in a new *role* at the Brooklyn Athenæum—that of chairman of a free trade meeting, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Free Trade League. Somehow or other, he finds time, apart from his sermons and his rational amusements and his articles in the N.Y. *Ledger*, to think about trade and finance, and to say something in regard to them that is worth other people's thinking about. He never plods upon any subject. He treats his mind like his stomach, and lets thought digest the food he gives it without sickly self-consciousness. His constant aim is to round himself so as to be all things to all men, and this rolling stone, which is constantly on the move, *has* gathered moss from almost every conceivable subject.

Assessor Webb's raid upon the brokers in Wall street, having for its object the collection of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon all capital used by them in their business, has not, thus far, been very successful. The brokers banded together and formed a square *chevaux-de-frise*, as invincible as that originated by the Mamelukes of the First Napoleon. He dashed himself against it, and was not bettered by the collision. They appealed to the authorities at Washington, and Mr. Delano, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, telegraphed that all proceedings should be stopped. Wall street is consequently as audacious as ever, and the brokers continue to defraud the national treasury.

The following paragraph from last Sunday's New York *Mercury* gives an excellent synopsis of all that is known on a subject the public interest in which is being rapidly consigned to the tomb:—

"James Logan No. 0 (of Hoboken) has gone West. James Logan No. 1 has engaged counsel to look after Mayor Hall's reward. James Logan No. 2 boards at the Putnam House, Fourth avenue. James Robinson (the bummer) has gained thirty-two pounds on Captain Caffrey's generous diet. James Riley, his companion, does chores at the Central Office; and De Launoy, of the speckled coat and 7½ hat, drives a Third avenue car. Tom No. 1 (McGibney) is pegging away at brogans up the river. Tom No. 2 (Holt) hasn't turned up; and Tom No. 3 (the actual bearer of the James Logan letter) is serving sentence outside this State, and can't be had."

As I am about to close this letter the startling rumor reaches me that the smallpox is in this city. Three families in the Sixteenth Ward are said to be stricken with it, and inspectors from the Board of Health are hard at work vaccinating the entire ward. So the rumor goes, but I don't believe a word of it. If there *was* anything serious, the Board of Health would be the last to move in the matter.

The Dwarf Drama (*The Seven Dwarfs*) is flourishing at the Bowery. Passini's Mass is to be produced at Steinway Hall on the 30th of the present month, with Miss Kellogg in the principal part. Pantomime will soon put in an appearance at Wood's Museum, Wallack's, the Tammany, and Tony Pastor's. "Poor old Robinson Crusoe" will figure at three of these places, and something else, not yet decided upon, will figure at the other.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—It is with pleasure that we notice the growth and prosperity of substantial life insurance companies. Among this number stands foremost in rapid progress the above Company. It has achieved such unparalleled success as to surprise and astonish the oldest life underwriters of this country.

We call the attention of our readers to this Company's advertisement, which appears in another column.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO BUY

Really fashionable Clothing
You must go where you
Know, by experience,
It is sold,

OR

You may, as Dr. Franklin said,
"Pay very dear for your whistle."
You must

NOT

Take for granted all that is said
In *flashy advertisements.*

TO

Do so without first examining
The stock of *"customer-made Clothing"*
Of CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
Would certainly result in your loss.

BUY

Your Clothing of Charles Stokes, and
You will never regret it.
Prices as low as the lowest.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE CURSE OF GOLD, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, now running through the columns of the *New York Weekly*, will be published in book form, on Saturday next, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

To Buy,

OR

Not to Buy,

That's the Question!

Whether it is Better to Pay

High Prices for Clothing,

OR TO GO TO

Famous Oak Hall,

The Largest Clothing House in Philadelphia,

AND

This Best,

And Buy

Elegant Spring Clothing

At Prices Easily Commanded by

Any Man's Purse.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Oak Hall,

Oak Hall,

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

TUCKEY—NEUMAN.—On April 11, 1869, at St. Mark's Church, Frankford, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. ISRAEL TUCKEY to Mrs. MARY C. NEUMAN, both of Frankford.

WILKINSON—MOORE.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, at No. 1804 De Lancey place, Mr. CHARLES WILKINSON to Miss JANE MOORE, both of this city.

DIED.

BARTON.—On the night of Sunday, the 11th instant, in his 28th year, WILLIAM H. BARTON, son of Samuel and Maria Barton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 532 N. Fourth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

BLACKMAN.—On the 12th instant, Mrs. PHEBE BLACKMAN, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 N. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Deerfield by the West Jersey & A. M. train.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 12th instant, HARRY DAILY, son of Margaret Dougherty, aged 5 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, No. 734 Evangelist street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock.

GOLDSMITH.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, of heart disease, NATHAN GOLDSMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 308 Plum street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HAUGHIN.—On the 9th instant, Mr. LEWIS HAUGHIN, aged 97 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1345 Germantown avenue, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

LIGGET.—On the 11th instant, JOHN LIGGET, in the 34th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MERRITT.—DANIEL S. MERRITT, M. D., on the 11th instant.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1019 Clinton street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WEATHERBY.—In Camden, N. J., on the 11th instant, IDA F., eldest daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth Weatherby, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 310 N. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

And all persons contemplating insurance, will do well to see Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the office of the

PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstuf E. S. EARLEY.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW
Chesnut Street Establishment
FOR
Finest Ready-Made Clothing
AND
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Head of Department—Mr. E. T. TAYLOR.
ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mr. E. T. TAYLOR, late of the firm of Charles Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, announces to his friends and business acquaintances that he has this day (April 2d) associated himself with this new enterprise of Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER, at Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St., and that he will take great pleasure in meeting here all his former patrons, having now at his command better facilities than ever before for satisfying and pleasing them in the matter of Clothing.
FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. WM. HUGHES, late with Edward P. Kelly, and formerly with Andriot, Mageoch & Co., is co-operating in this Department, and earnestly solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances.
CORPS OF CUTTERS.
JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sanguinetta, of Crony & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
P. ANDRIOT, formerly Andriot, Mageoch & Co.
J. ZACKEY, formerly with Ehrlicher.
G. E. AYRES, formerly with Brown & Powers, Broadway, N. Y.
P. KELLY, of Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The patronage and influence of the people of Philadelphia and vicinity earnestly solicited.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 106 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. (4 13)

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 6m

DRY GOODS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
IN
DRY GOODS.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
EVER
Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation.

ONE PRICE,

NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS
Guaranteed as Represented.

PERPETUAL MOTION IN CHEAP
AND GOOD GOODS
AT LOW PRICES!

IMPOSITION HATED!!!
OPPOSITION COURTED!!!
COMPARISON INVITED!!!
COMPETITION DEFIED!!!

THE VALUE ALWAYS GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR MONEY.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 123 N. NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,

(UNDER THEIR OLD MOTTO, NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD),

Are offering the greatest bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS since the panic of 1857. Have opened to-day, in connection with a large bankrupt stock of goods, a large assortment of

MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES, BLACK ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, COUNTERPANES, HOSIERY, SHIRT FRONTS, GLOVES, AND NOTIONS.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT RUINOUS LOW PRICES.

All we ask is one call, as thousands have done and saved money by purchasing their goods at the cheap store of the well-known firm of

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
Daily receiving Goods from the Cash Auctions.
4 8 thstu3t REGULATORS OF PRICES.

LINEN GOODS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH St.,
3 16 stuth1314p PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12,
A large assortment of
Fine Black Lama Lace Points.
Also, Fine White Lama Lace Points,
Lace Rotunds,
Together with a handsome stock of
Paisley, Printed Cashmere, and Striped Shawls, 3 27 3mrp

SILK DEPARTMENT.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,
ARE NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST AN D MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SILKS
Ever Imported into Philadelphia,

EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY IN STYLE AND SHADES, AND ALL THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKES OF BLACK SILKS. THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US, AND WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND WE HAVE DETERMINED TO SELL THEM AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

ALSO, EVERY NOVELTY IN TEXTURE AND STYLE
OF
DRESS GOODS. (4 19 8

DRY GOODS.
EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 N. NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH.
Now open, from CASH AUCTION,

20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c., and they say cheap.
Also, one case of Stripe Poplin, 20 per cent. less than Eighth street prices.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

50 pieces white pique, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1; greatest bargains ever offered.
1000 yards best Calicoes, 12½c.; cheap.
500 yards pure Mohair, double width, 25c.; cost 65c., gold.
20 pieces French Chintz, 37½c., selling on Eighth street for 50c.
10 pieces 8-4 Bleached Table Linen, 95c.; selling on Eighth street for $1·15.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsook, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45 50c.; cheap.
200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 22, 25 to 50c.
20 pieces fine Shirred Muslin, 75c.; low.
Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 25, 38, 45, 50c.; half price.
10 dozen black and white Balmorals, 50c.
Bankrupt stock dress goods will be closed out at ruinous loss.

OPEN TO-DAY,

3000 pairs of the celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, all the new shades and sizes, the same make we have sold so many thousand pairs of, every pair guaranteed, at $1·15, $1·25.
All we ask is one call.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 N. NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH.
Regulators of Retail Prices.

N. B.—25 pieces black Alpaca, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75c. to $1; all 25 per cent. less than Eighth street prices; guaranteed.

SMALL PROFITS! QUICK SALES!
And turn the nimble sixpence often is the true motto.
4 8 thstu3t EPSTEIN & HAINES.

1869.
(OPENED IN 1858, MARCH 10).
CENTRAL LOCATION.
LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.
A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.
Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.
SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.
We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
L. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
EXTENSIVE
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street, and
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
Constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, ETC. ETC.
ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT LOW PRICES.
2mrp

DRY GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Are now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
AND
SHAWLS,
To be found in this city, which will be sold at the lowest prices. NEW GOODS opening daily, of the latest styles. 4 12 2t

LADIES' MANTLES, WALKING AND DRESS SUITS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Open to-day, SPRING STYLES of
SILK, MANTLES, WALKING AND DRESS SUITS.
MANTLES and SUITS made up to order in the newest and most fashionable styles, at the shortest notice. 4 12 2t

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Decorated Toilet Ware
IN THE CITY
At Great Reductions.
ALSO,
FINE INDIA CHINA
VERY CHEAP.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
3 20 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.
RARE WINES.
VERY OLD PORT WINES.
VINTAGES OF 1830 AND 1847.
These ports are acknowledged by the finest critics to be far superior to anything of the kind ever imported into the United States.
This was a special effort for our own local trade. Samples in store, and permits given to any buyer to take it from bond himself.
Physicians and wine critics, please take notice of this offer.
For sale by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS.
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

HEATERS.
THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.
Daniel Mershon's Sons'
HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE
REMOVED TO THE
N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, STS.,
Opposite the Farmers' Market.
Brick Work of all descriptions and Fire Work promptly attended to.
A. H. MERSHON. (4 7rptf) GEO. B. MERSHON.

MEDALS.
ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a
BEAUTIFUL MEDAL
to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wilday, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.
Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to agents and dealers.
Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO.,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
4 7 10* Philadelphia.

THE LAKE.

[FROM LAMARTINE.]

Must we forever seek some newer clime,
Return we cannot, may we not delay,
Or anchor on the shoreless sea of time
Ev'n for a day?

Last year she sat beside me on this stone,
And whisper'd we would look again on thee;
See me, sweet Lake, but ask not why, alone,
Nor where is she!

Such was thy murmur 'neath yon rocky caves,
The sullen cliff so didst thou idly beat;
While the light foam that rippled off thy waves
Fell on her feet.

One eve, dost thou remember? silence bore
Such absolute sway that sound had ceased to be,
But for the measured cadence of an oar
Plashing on thee.

Sudden a sound, more sweet than mortal, broke
The sleep of Echo in her lonely cell;
Ah! how I treasured as the Siren spoke
Each word that fell!

"Time, stay your speed, a little stay,
To let us taste the joys you bring;
Do not each moment brush away
Some pleasure with your wing.

"Where sorrow pines, or labor delves,
Oh, there in mercy linger not,
But leave the happy to themselves,
Forgetting and forgot.

"In vain, in vain! Time seems in scorn
More rapidly to urge his flight;
Sweet night, endure! And lo! the morn
Already chaseth night.

"Oh, let us, then, in mere despair
Of holding him, with him press on,
And love the more intensely, ere
The hour for love be gone."

Too jealous Pow'r, must that enchanting cup
From which the draughts of love and pleasure flow
Fall, ah! so soon, and wilt thou ne'er dry up
The urn of woe?

Is there no charm to fix one happy hour;
'Twas here but now, and it will be no more?
Doth Time, scarce granting e'er he takes the dower,
Never restore?

Thou past Eternity, thou dark abyss,
The years by thee engulfed, oh, where are they?
Give back, give back the youth, the bounding bliss
Borne far away!

Lov'd lake, mute rocks, grottos, and waving groves,
You whom time spares, or wastes but to renew,
Eternal be the memory of our loves,
At least with you!

Keep it, dear lake! both in thy calm and storm,
In ev'ry varied aspect of thy shore;
In these dark pines, in you rock's rugged form
That beetles o'er,

Threat'ning thy beauty; in the light warm gale
That wreathes thee into smiles, in ev'ry sound
That Echo wafts o'er thee while moonbeams pale
Hallow all round.

Let the soft-sighing rose, the murm'ring wind
Breathing her name, the bird that flits above,
All, all that through the senses wakes the mind,
Record our Love!

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

REMINISCENCES OF FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, by Elsie Polko. Translated from the German by Lady Wallace. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This work is designed as a commentary on the letters of Mendelssohn, which have been given to the public within a few years past, and as a sketch of his life and works in anticipation of a more complete biography to be prepared at a later period. Madame Polko writes with enthusiasm, and while her sketch is lacking in the details of an elaborate biographical work, it shows a thorough artistic appreciation of Mendelssohn's genius. Her meeting with the composer is remembered as a brilliant epoch in her life, and the personal reminiscences of him and his beautiful wife have a charm that might be lost in a more elaborate work. Besides her own recollections, Madame Polko has gathered her materials from the dearest friends of the musician, and she has verified her dates by the sketches of Wilhelm Lampadius, which appeared immediately after the death of Mendelssohn. The translation has been admirably executed by Lady Wallace, and the value of the work has been enhanced by several letters hitherto unpublished which have been added to those collected by Madame Polko. This book has been issued in handsome style by Leypoldt & Holt, to match their editions of Beethoven's, Mozart's, and Mendelssohn's letters, etc., and it will make an attractive addition to their library of musical literature, which now includes some nine or ten volumes.

FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS. By Genio C. Scott. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This work has been written *con amore* by a thorough sportsman, and it is none the less valuable on account of the familiar and entertaining style adopted. The author, indeed, while apologizing for a lack of artistic finish, contends that his sketches are correct in all the essentials. For thoroughness of information about the fishes of American waters, their habits, appearance, and the most approved methods of entrapping them, this work is superior to any that has yet been given to the public.

Part first treats of coast and estuary fishing with rod and line, and it gives some valuable hints about the general characteristics of fishing, and full descriptions of the various kinds that afford the best sport to the angler. The second part is devoted to fresh water fishing with fly and bait; the third part to commercial fisheries; the fourth part to ancient and modern fish culture; and in part fifth is given "A Glimpse of Ichthyology." An appendix gives various items of value to sportsmen, including cookery adapted to the manners of sportsmen in the wilderness and on the wave, American game laws, etc.

The work is illuminated with one hundred and seventy wood-cuts of the most important fishes described, the various kinds of flies and baits, and a few comical sketches which suit the jovial spirit in which the book is written. Mr. Scott goes over a large area of ground, and as he evidently understands his subject thoroughly in all its details, his work will be a valuable addition to the libraries of the disciples of Izaak Walton who ply the angle in our American waters. A full index is given, which will prove valuable to those using the work.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon," by Sir Samuel W. Baker. The discoverer of the sources of the Nile is not only an adventurous explorer but a fascinating writer, and his books have a charm which is greater than that of the generality of fiction. Elephant shooting has always been considered *the* sport of Ceylon, and descriptions of this branch of the chase have been frequently given. Other animals, however, afford opportunities for adventurous sportsmen to distinguish themselves as well as the elephant, and in this work Sir Samuel W. Baker has endeavored to give an account of all the Ceylon sports. The book is full of exciting incidents, in which the author has recited merely the scenes in which he participated, and he assures his readers that he has in no instance exaggerated, but that he has rather diminished the coloring of his pictures.

—From Turner Brothers & Co., we have received "The Ingham Papers," by Edward E. Hale. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This is a series of sketches and short stories by the author of "The Man without a Country." They were, most of them, originally contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and they attracted sufficient attention to induce the author to collect them and give them to the public in their present shape. The sketches are "A Memoir of Captain Frederic Ingham," "The Good-natured Pendulum," "Paul Jones and Denis Duval," "Round the World in a Hack," "Friends Meeting," "Did he take the Prince to Ride?" "How Mr. Frye would have Preached it," "The Rag Man and the Rag Woman," "Dinner Speaking," "Good Society" and "Daily Bread." The most interesting of the sketches is that of "Paul Jones and Denis Duval," in which Mr. Hale attempts to complete Thackeray's novel so far as to give a description of the battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, as it appeared from an English point of view.

—The same house sends us "That Boy of Norcott's," Charles Lever's latest novel, which has just been completed in the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*. This is a characteristic work in Lever's latest style, and it is published by Harper & Brothers with all the original illustrations.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us "From an Island," a delightful story by Miss Thackeray, published by Loring of Boston as one of his series of "Tales of the Day;" *Appleton's Journal* for Saturday, April 17, which contains the third instalment of Victor Hugo's remarkable romance entitled "The Man Who Laughs;" and *Our Boys and Girls*, Oliver Optic's magazine, for Saturday, April 17.

—From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street, we have received the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth parts of "Zell's Popular Encyclopædia and Universal Dictionary." The valuable character of this work is more apparent as it advances, and we heartily commend it as one of cheapest and best encyclopædias published.

—The April number of *The University* shows an improvement over its predecessor, and it contains a number of articles which are well worthy of perusal. The contents are as follows: "A Memoir of Rev. William Smith," continued, by Charles J. Stille, LL. D.; "International Copyrights," by Hon. F. C. Brewster, M. A.;" "The Historic Order of Education," by Rev. R. E. Thompson, M. A.; "What is Philology?" by J. G. R. McElroy, M. A.; "An Ingot of Hydrogen," by Henry Morton, Ph. D. The editor gives some opinions on college matters, and in the undergraduates' department there is a warning against intemperance, under the title of "A Voice from Macedonia," and a spirited translation of "Dies Iræ," by Horace Castle, of the Freshman Class.

We give in full Judge Brewster's article on "International Copyrights:"—

So much has been spoken and written upon this subject, that it would really seem as if an apology were due for any allusion to it. Our attention having, however, been recently called to the matter by an article in a late number of the London *Telegraph*, we have reconsidered the arguments for and against the proposition that England and America should exchange copyrights to their respective authors.

It must appear, at first blush, that the reading public have nothing to gain by the enactment of such a law. They are of course interested in the cheap reprints of foreign publications. But aside from the pecuniary view of the question, which should always be discarded when we are considering its morality and propriety, should a stranger have a monopoly here of his writings? The author is entitled to a reward for his literary labors. He frequently impresses his thoughts upon the literature of his country for all time, and should command his reward. Unfortunately for Milton and a score of others, this honorarium was more of an insult to genius than an acknowledgment of worth. But this breach of duty by society does not impair the author's right. The question then recurs, how should he be rewarded? Clearly by giving him the exclusive profit from the sale of his works for a given number of years. All civilized nations act upon this principle, and protect the writer by copyright laws.

Thus far the man of genius does not complain. But, he says, you should go farther. The Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Great Britain, he claims, should secure to him the monopoly of both countries, and thus make the domestic law international.

The effect of this upon our citizens can be seen by a glance at the statistics of publication. During the year 1868 there were published 1918 books in the United States. Of these 1450, or two-thirds, were American works, 359 were reprints of English books, and 109 were translations from French and other continental authors. Of the whole number, 174 were works on history and biography—poetry and drama claimed 127—while trade, commerce, and political economy received attention from but 41 publications.

Nearly one-fourth, then, of our reading would be subject to the foreign tax.

Should we adopt such a system? Has the stranger any claim in morals upon us, to tax ourselves for his reward? It is difficult to understand upon what right he claims this emolument. The man of science secures nothing for his discoveries, however important, unless they assume the shape of some machine or process. The law denies all right of patent to the discoverer of ether as an anæsthetic, and yet, beyond all question, he was the greatest benefactor of his race. Sir Humphrey Davy, for his safety lamp, or Franklin for his kite and key, received neither dollars nor guineas. It is also noticeable that the authors most clamorous for this law are from England, and we believe Mr. Dickens leads their race.

We would not contend for a moment that the justice of a proposition is to be decided by the merits of its advocates. But Mr. Dickens, aside from his questionable claims upon the American public, has really received for advanced sheets as large a reward as perhaps he could have expected from a copyright.

On the other hand, have not foreigners repaid our appropriation of Froude by stealing Bancroft; offsetted Macaulay with Motley—Grote with Irving, Prescott, and Kirk?

If they hurl at us the charge of stealing "Little Nell" and "Pickwick," may we not call them to account for "Uncle Tom," "Queechy," and the "Wide, Wide World?"

There is, then, not only an absence of legal claim, but manly consistency in this demand to tax the many for the profit of the few.

Our English cousins may complain, but we must pay them in "yellow kivers," rather than in "greenbacks."

—"Wreck-Elections of a Busy Life," published by Kellogg & Bulkley, designed by J. Bowker, and sold by the American News Company, is a remarkable performance to which confess our inability to do full justice. The title sufficiently indicates the character of the work, which consists of some twenty or more pictorial expositions of events in the life of the white-coated philosopher of the *Tribune* from the cradle to—not the grave, but to his withdrawal from the New York Constitutional Convention. The cover is embellished with a portrait of Horace in the act of writing his famous "Recollections of a Busy Life," and we are invited to inspect the contents of this rather broad burlesque in the following stanzas:—

"Would you view the nineteenth wonder,
Funniest thing that e'er was seen,
Scotchy-Irish, blood and thunder,
Greeley! 'Wearing of the Green?'

"Look within and see the critter,
Baby, boy, and grown-up man;
And if you're compelled to titter,
Be as sober as you can."

The artistic qualities of Mr. Bowker's designs are not such as we can conscientiously commend, but the deficiencies in this respect are more than compensated for by the breadth and pungency of the satire, and there are doubtless many base enough to esteem the *brochure* excellent fun.

—Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of the leading London magazines—the *Cornhill*, *St. James*, *Temple Bar*, and *London Society*.

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GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
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PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
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is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
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IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1'25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No 2264 S. SECOND Street. 1 24 3m

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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies,
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., (3 28 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500'00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	133,800'00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	80,000'00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031'25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200'00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900'00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,225'25 Cost, $1,023,604'26.	
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	324,489'94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'82
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813'00
	Cash in bank $116,150'08	
	Cash in drawer 413'65	116,563'73
		$1,647,367'80

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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
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TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
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Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
LOCATED CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,
Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.
3 24 1m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MAURENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 16

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

Purchase of a Magnificent Building by the Methodist Book Concern and the Missionary Society—Description of the Edifice, with its Cost and Prospects—History of the Book Concern since its Organization.

The "Methodist Book Concern," as it is technically known, now grown venerable in years, is, without exception, the most extensive publishing house in the world, having its main establishment in New York, and its branches in several other leading cities of the United States. It is a regularly incorporated institution, with an immense capital, and is owned and directed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North. It is devoted to the publication and dissemination of books, magazines, tracts, and newspapers, illustrative chiefly of the doctrines peculiar to Methodism, and of these millions of pages are annually passed from its great presses into the hands of the people of every quarter of the globe. Of late years, its operations have grown to such gigantic proportions that it was felt to be necessary that more ample accommodations for its business requirements should be furnished. The buildings of the parent institution, which cover five lots of ground on Mulberry street and one on Mott street, in New York, have long since become far too small for the purposes of the Concern, and the procuring of more eligible and commodious quarters has been greatly desired.

The committee appointed at the last General Conference to secure another building, after frequent consultations, resolved to purchase the large iron building now in process of construction and nearly completed on Broadway, at the corner of Eleventh street. The edifice was originally intended for the use of Messrs. Lake & McCreery, dry goods dealers, who sold it, with the ground on which it stands, to the Book Concern for the sum of $900,000. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church joined in the purchase of the property to the extent of one-fourth, and for the purpose of paying for its interest in the building the society is taking collections in all the churches. The price, though large, is considered by competent judges not to be above its fair value, while it is $100,000 less than the sum authorized for the purchase by the conference. It is thought that the stores on the ground floor will produce an annual rental of at least $60,000. The lot has a front on Broadway of 76 feet 7 inches; on Eleventh street, of 221 feet 9 inches, and the rear, or west side, is 103 feet 3 inches. A massive building, five stories above the basement, with iron fronts, and of superior architectural design, covers the entire lot. The ceilings are lofty, so much so that the edifice is nearly an entire story higher than the surrounding five-story buildings. The extensive area of each floor is without interior walls, the ceilings being supported by numerous iron columns. This will render it convenient to erect partitions at pleasure. The basement room extends nineteen feet and eleven inches under Eleventh street. This contains an area of 20,114 square feet; the first two floors above 15,665 square feet each, and the remaining three floors 10,959 square feet each, making a total area of 84,421 square feet, a space nearly equal to two acres. The basement floor covers nearly one-half acre.

The basement will be devoted to printing. The remainder of the building will be occupied by the Concern, together with the Missionary Society, Tract Society, and Sunday School Union. The title of the establishment has not yet been decided upon, but it is thought that it will be called "The Methodist House," instead of the "Book Concern," its present name.

The institution is now more than eighty years old, having been created in the year 1789. It was started under the agency of Rev. John Dickins, in the city of Philadelphia, with a capital of only $600, and that was borrowed for the purpose. In 1799 Mr. Dickins died, and Rev. Ezekiel Cooper was appointed agent in his place. In 1804 it was removed to the city of New York, and Rev. John Wilson was appointed Assistant Editor and Book Steward. Four years later Mr. Cooper resigned, leaving the Concern worth about $45,000, the net earnings of nineteen years.

Mr. Wilson succeeded him, with Rev. Daniel Hitt as assistant. In that year the agents were first released from the responsibilities of the pastorate, and left to give their entire attention to the business, preaching only as they might feel disposed. Mr. Wilson is said to have been an estimable man, a faithful minister, and a skilful agent. He conducted the business faithfully until 1810, when he also died, leaving the concern in the hands of Mr. Hitt. The General Conference of 1812 appointed him principal, and Thomas Ware assistant; but the business failed to succeed as it had done, not for the want of fidelity in the agents, so much as skill and harmony. In 1816 both were left out, and Joshua Soule and Thomas Mason succeeded them, and by wise management and indomitable energy saved the Concern from sinking under its embarrassments. Four years after Mr. Soule was elected Bishop, and Rev. Nathan Bangs was appointed to succeed him, with Rev. Thomas Mason as assistant. The Concern was still heavily in debt. It books were scattered through the country, in the hands of presiding elders and preachers, under a commission arrangement adopted by the General Conference some years before, and the returns were slow and uncertain. The agents saw that something must be done to vitalize the whole system, and immediately brought out several works for which there was a loud call, embracing Benson's Commentary and a new revision of the Hymn Book. Both being reelected in 1820, they, two years after, rented the basement of the Wesleyan Seminary in Crosby street, in this city, and commenced doing their own bidning. This proved so great a convenience that Mr. Bangs and his assistant, Rev. John Emory, who succeeded Mr. Mason in 1824, purchased the Seminary Building, and commenced doing their own printing in September of that year. It was during this administration that Dr. Clarke's "Commentary" was issued, and the unfortunate system of sending out books on commission was abolished. This was a great relief to the Concern, and gave new life to the business. On the 9th of September, 1826, the first number of the *Christian Advocate* made its appearance, and at once became a power of good to the Church. The General Conference of 1828 appointed Mr. Bangs its editor, and editor of Sunday School books, which had then become a necessity; Rev. John Emory, principal editor and book agent, with the Rev. Beverly Waugh, his assistant. It was during this term that Wesley's and Fletcher's works were published, and the magazine installed as the *Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review*. The business so increased that more room was needed, and five lots were purchased on Mulberry street, New York, and buildings commenced, where the Concern is now located. Mr. Emory having been elected bishop in 1832, Mr. Waugh was appointed principal agent; Rev. T. Mason, assistant; Mr. Bangs, editor of the magazine and *Quarterly Review*, and of general books; Rev. John P. Durbin, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Sunday School books and tracts, and Rev. Timothy Merritt, his assistant. In September, 1833, the front building on Mulberry street was completed, and the whole business removed to its present quarters. Everything went on prosperously until February 18, 1836, when the buildings and stock were consumed by fire, involving a loss of $250,000.

This was a heavy blow, little part of the insurance being collectable, on account of the bankruptcy of most of the companies, occasioned by a recent heavy fire in the lower part of the city. But it excited mubh sympathy. Meetings were held on this account in various places, and contributions were made to the amount of $89,994 98. This sum, with what was due to the concern, and the amount received from the insurance companies, enabled the agents to commence anew with a capital, all told, of $281,650 74. The business has prospered with little interruption, except in connection with the Southern secession of 1844, from which it had happily recovered. It should be recorded to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business.

The Concern has at present four depositories, for which the agents are responsible; one in Boston, Massachusetts, one in Buffalo, New York, one in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and one in San Francisco, California, all doing a good business. It has a valuable store in San Francisco, free from debt, which accommodates its business, and that of the *California Christian Advocate*, with ample grounds for enlargement, and also a fine building, fully paid for, in Pittsburg. It publishes a large number of books, embracing bibles, commentaries, hymn and music books, with over 1500 bound books for Sunday School libraries, besides catechisms, question-books, and numerous other requisites, embracing nearly one thousand tracts. It publishes also six periodicals, namely, the *Christian Advocate, Quarterly Review, Sunday School Advocate, Sunday School Journal, Good News*, and the *Northern Christian Advocate*, at Auburn, New York.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH.

SECOND OPENING

OF

SPRING GOODS

THIS DAY.

4 3 stuth3m

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—

29,000 pounds unfinished (mill cake) Powder, Confederate States' manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4 000 pounds Blasting Powder (damaged).
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,045 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axles and tires), obtained from breaking up gun carriages.
20,034 pounds Cast Iron Scrap.
8,464 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).
8,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7x 8 and 10 feet.
192 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin (damaged).
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woollen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,000 Unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge Box Tins.
70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing; 1 inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.
4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
880 Gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, etc.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.
A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.
A lot of old Machines, and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools.
A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed within ten days.

D. W. FLAGLER,
3 29 6t] Captain of Ordnance,
Bt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and	7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 19§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:50 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:40 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:50 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	2:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Ferryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2:30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾ 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DEAFN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TWITCHELLS.

Which of Them Was Guilty?

Statements by Mrs. Twitchell Regarding the Crime—Conversations with the Suicide.

While the public is still absorbingly interested in the tragic fate of George S. Twitchell, still speculating about the truth of his "confession," and still looking for further developments, an account of what was gleaned yesterday from a visit to a near relative, or rather close friend of the suicide, cannot fail to be eagerly received. This relative, a relative by marriage, a lady of the highest Christian character and kindness of heart, was almost daily with Twitchell up to the time of his death. She also, on different occasions, met his wife Camilla, and her conversations with both of them in reference to the murderous deed for which they were arraigned, and on account of which one of them died by his own hand, were frequent, lengthy, and full.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

Among other statements made to us yesterday, she detailed the correct facts of the early life of Twitchell and his first relations with the woman who subsequently became his wife. The most egregious mistakes have appeared in regard to this relationship and the circumstances of the marriage. It has been popularly supposed that he was the nephew of Mrs. Moore, the sister of the second wife of the elder Twitchell. On the contrary, George S. Twitchell, Jr., was the son of the first wife of his father, and was already a child two years of age when his father married a Miss Emily Skinner. This Miss Skinner was a sister of Mrs. Moore, and consequently the latter lady bore no relationship at all to the child, except that which was acquired by the marriage. His infancy and attractive disposition, however, drew all towards him, until his step-mother regarded him as a son of her own, and Mrs. Moore a nephew of her own. His step-mother soon had children, and he was ranked in every way with them.

CAMILLA APPEARS.

When George was almost six years of age his father purchased a house on Tenth street, below Sansom, and fitted it up for the reception of his family, Mrs. Twitchell paying a visit to Cincinnati pending the repairs. Now, who occupied the dwelling next adjoining the one purchased by the elder Twitchell? Mrs. Hill, the lady afterwards murdered, and her daughter Camilla. At this time it was that the latter and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., first became acquainted. That acquaintanceship was the poisonous beginning from which sprang all the after tragedy, unhappiness, murder, and suicide. Mrs. Twitchell returned from Cincinnati, moved into her new house, but lived there but a brief while. In three or four years, after a marriage of some eight years she died.

THE LIFE AT CARPENTER'S LANDING.

With her death, Mr. Twitchell disposed of the house and the furniture, and subsequently took his children to a farm he owned at Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, N. J. Prior to taking them there, however, he, for a while, had them boarding in this city, with Camilla to attend to them. This woman made it known, to use her own expression, that "she was their governess." When the children went to Carpenter's Landing she likewise accompanied them, to act as housekeeper. At that time she was about twenty-nine years of age; young George, who was under her control, being only eleven years of age. It will at once be marked that she was eighteen years the elder. Thirteen years of comparative quiet life passed at the Landing. George had advanced to manhood, and worked on the farm industriously and steadily. Camilla still retained her position in the house—ostensibly as housekeeper. At this juncture came a break. Camilla's aunt, living in the city of Washington, wrote to her, requesting that she would visit the capital for a couple of weeks. Camilla showed this to the elder Twitchell, expressed her intention to go, and asked him to allow George to accompany her. With what result? At first reluctant, Twitchell, Sr., consented, and the two started. George had promised his father to be back in a week, and he returned in six days.

"Where is Camilla?" asked Twitchell, Sr.

"Oh!" replied the son, "her visit is not yet up; she will be back in another week, and wants me to meet her at the station with the carriage."

"Very well."

And then the conversation ended.

THE MARRIAGE.

On the appointed day George went to the station, but neither brought back Camilla nor returned himself. Night passed and they made no appearance. Concerned, if not alarmed, on the following morning, the father was about starting to investigate the matter, when a note was put into his hand, conveying the information:—

"We were married last night by the Rev. John Chambers, and are not coming home. "GEORGE and CAMILLA!"

The freshly-joined pair took boarding for a couple of years, until, at the persuasion of Mrs. Hill, they went to live in her dwelling. When she purchased the property at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets they accompanied her thither.

As was well said by the estimable lady who gave us the foregoing information, "George did not marry her; she married George."

GEORGE IN PRISON—CAMILLA OUT.

With the circumstances of the murder, the arrest of the two, their trial, the conviction of the husband, and the acquittal of the wife, the public are already acquainted.

Our informant was with the unhappy man as frequently as possible during his trial and incarceration. None showed him more sympathy and kindness, and for none did he feel as much affection. She is entirely assured of his innocence. During the last week of his life she was with him in his cell almost every day. Of course, she held frequent and intimate conversation with him.

In all points he confirmed his "confession" already published in the papers. He averred its truth the day before his death.

He said to our informant many times, with great emphasis, and every appearance of truth:—

"Oh! ——, I am innocent of that crime. It is very hard that I have to suffer for a thing I did not do!"

The following were likewise some of his remarks:

"I will never be able to go down to the gallows!"

"I was sleeping on the lounge when Camilla called me. I hurried down, and she was running up and down the floor, wringing her hands and exclaiming, 'Oh, George, I got into a difficulty with mother, and have killed her—save me!' I was so frightened that I didn't know what I did. My first impulse was to give the alarm, but she caught hold of my arm and held me back. When we had lifted her out of the window I ran back to my room and threw myself on the bed, without washing my hands."

A day or two preceding his death he signed a paper in the presence of two witnesses, giving his body to the lady whom he called "aunt," for interment at her disposal. This gave her entire control of his remains, so that she had the authority to exclude from the funeral any whom she did not desire to be present.

In relation to the *poker* he said:—

"I know nothing about the poker. I didn't know it was in the yard. I never had my hands on it. The first I knew about it was in the morning at the inquest."

TALKS WITH CAMILLA.

On Saturday afternoon, the 13th of March, Camilla Twitchell said to our informant:—

"I hear that you are going to Harrisburg. How would it do for me to go with you?"

"Not at all. I wouldn't think of going with you," replied our informant.

"You and McCully," continued Camilla, "are going up together?"

"Yes."

"When you do go up," then said Camilla, "whatever you do *don't ask for a pardon for him. I don't want you to ask for a pardon!*"

Afterwards, on the 16th of March, our informant did go to Harrisburg in company with Mr. McCully. Her endeavors, of course, was unsuccessful.

The son of our informant was present during the foregoing conversation. He asked Camilla:—

"What became of the money?"

"The one who did the murder," she replied, "must have carried it off."

"Do you think that the body was thrown out of the window?" he then enquired.

"I know," she answered, "that it was never thrown out of the window."

"What makes you think so?"

"I think," she answered, "that it was carried down."

Our informant then said:—

"If it was carried down, there would have been blood all the way down the stairs."

Camilla responded:—

"Oh, no! For whoever took her down had a towel and held it under the bleeding head. We found a towel in the screen (the screen or shed in the yard). She was laid down too carefully to have been thrown out of the window. Her clothes were tucked in too nicely for her to have been thrown out. Had she been thrown out the blood would have been scattered all around in the yard. On the other hand, there was only the pool of blood which had run out from the hole in her head made by the poker. The towel which was held under the head when she was carried down stairs must have soaked up all the blood. Her dress was torn open, and whoever did the deed must have thrust his hand in and took the money."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

64 shares Shamokin Coal and Iron Co.	55 cts.
16 shares American Mutual Insurance Co.	10 cts.
15 shares Manayunk Gas Co.	$25
52 shares Mechanics' National Bank	$31 12
$25 certificate American Mutual Insurance Co. scrip, one of $10 and one of $15	55 cts.
30 shares Delaware Railroad	$18 75
86 shares Philada., Germantown, and Nor. R. R.	$67 12
$2000 Philadelphia City loan, clear of taxes	101⅝ p. ct.
$10,000 Philadelphia and Erie R.R. bonds, guar.	84½ p. ct.
$1000 mortgage bond 2d and 3d Sts. Pass. Railway, 7 per cent.	100 p. c.
20 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$23
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
11 shares National Bank of North America	$25
20 shares Seventh National Bank	$50
27 shares Delaware Division Canal Co.	$17
61 shares Schomacker Piano-forte Co.	$2
10 shares Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	$12 50
48 shares Union Transportation Co.	$75
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$30
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$15
400 shares American Button-hole, Over-seaming, and Sewing Machine Co.	$5
3.8 shares Dalzell Oil Co.	10 cents.
3 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$72
BROAD (North), No. 909—Brick Dwelling	$10,200
CHRISTIAN, No. 409—Brick Dwelling	$5100
MONTGOMERY, Twenty-third Ward—Valuable Farm, 62½ acres	$7400
PINE, No. 909—Modern Residence	$9000
ENTERPRISE, First Ward—2 Lots	$1400
SEVENTH and MOUNTAIN, First Ward—Lot	$1500
DESHONG, Twenty-sixth Ward—Lot	$1100
BACKER, No. 1706—Genteel Dwelling	$2350
TWELFTH (North), No. 1714—Brick Cottage	$3350
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 556—Modern Residence	$7000
NINETEENTH and COLUMBIA Avenue—Lot	$1500
CHERRY, No. 1822—Brick Stable and Dwelling	$2500
ARCH, west of Fifth—3 Lots, each 18 feet front, 120 feet	2 at $15,900, and 1 at $13,500
Three Dwellings in the rear of the above	$1000 each

COMBINATION BURNING FLUID DECLARED EXPLOSIVE.—Silas Fuller had a hearing this morning before Alderman Beitler, charged with selling one of the products of refined petroleum contrary to the act of Assembly of February 14, 1868. The defendant has a store at No. 1029 Market street, and displayed of the combination burning fluid, which according to his business card, is warranted non-explosive. The complainant is Mr. Robert M. Evans, Inspector of Petroleum, etc. The latter testified that about a week ago he called upon Mr. Fuller in reference to the fluid, and subsequently obtained a sample of the article. Mr. Fuller also called on Mr. Evans, and was informed that the fluid could not possibly be sold in Philadelphia. A barrel of the article is made up of about forty gallons of benzine and two gallons of drugs. Yesterday afternoon witness tested the fluid, and when it reached 70 degrees of heat it exploded with a light four inches away from the surface of the oil. Witness was severely burned about the right hand.

George Remshard testified that he was present at a test of the fluid in Mr. Evans' office; saw him put some of the fluid in an open vessel and apply a match within a half inch of the vapor, and the fire communicated; he then threw the fluid into a bucket, and the flames came near setting fire to a lot of clothing; witness believed the fluid to be a very dangerous article.

Mr. Fuller said that every gallon of the fluid sold was accompanied by printed directions for using the same, and if they were carried out no explosion would follow.

Fuller was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

FOR THE THIRSTY.—We are pleased to see a beautiful fountain now being erected by the Philadelphia Fountain Society, on the pavement opposite Seventh street, in Washington Square. This first effort on the part of this admirable society to afford water to both man and beast is a credit to the city, and reflects honor upon its worthy President, Dr. W. C. Swann, and the lady and gentlemen directors of the association. We wish them all God-speed, and hope to see many of such fountains erected, before the heat of summer sets in, both for the comfort of man and beast.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening in the Athenæum building, John William Wallace, Esq., President, in the chair. The Librarian reported contributions for the month as follows:—Sixty-four books, fifty-three pamphlets, and one manuscript. A letter was read from David Paul Brown, Esq., accepting the appointment of delivering a eulogy on the life and character of the late President of the Society, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq.

KILLED.—Last evening Emanuel Rosenstein, aged 13 years, fell out of a third-story window of his residence, No. 807 North Eighth street, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

PETTY LARCENY.—Joseph Gallis, for the theft of sausages from a store at Seventh and St. Mary streets, was yesterday arrested, and held to bail by Alderman Carpenter.

FOUND DEAD.—John P. Medary, who was arrested some days since for selling bogus tickets to Dr. Walker, was yesterday found dead in prison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Alderman Pancoast has held Mary Long in the sum of $1000 bail, for assaulting a woman with a shovel.

APPOINTED SERGEANT.—William Steinauer has been appointed Sergeant of the Eighth district, in place of William Johnson, resigned.

OWNER WANTED.—Eleven brooms await an owner at the Eighth District Police Station.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. J. Grau's French Opera Company will open in Offenbach's *opera bouffe* of *Genevieve de Brabant*, with Madame Rose-Bell, Mad'lle Desclauzas, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, and other artists in the leading *roles*. This opera is said to contain some of the finest melodies that Offenbach has written. It will be placed upon the stage in handsome style, with magnificent scenery, costumes, and appointments, and with a powerful chorus and full orchestra. All the details will be attended to with the utmost care, and everything will be done to make the performance as complete and effective as is possible.

On Thursday *Genevieve de Brabant* will be repeated On Friday *L'Oeil Crevé* will be given. On Saturday, afternoon *Genevieve de Brabant*, and on Saturday evening *Fleur de The*.

Notwithstanding the expense attending these performances, the price of admission will be only one dollar, with a secured seat.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening, with a number of novel features, including the great trapeze act of Mad'lle Zulelia and Mr. Ventini.

AT THE WALNUT the Misses Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers will appear this evening in the extravaganza of *The Forty Thieves*. The performance will commence with the farce of *That Rascal Jack*, in which Mr. Rogers will personate "Jack."

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *School* will be performed this evening. On Monday next Lotta will commence an engagement.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Breban Swiss Bell-Ringers will appear in an attractive entertainment. This troupe includes vocalists, comedians, harpists, violinists, and pianists, and their performances are well worth witnessing.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous performance will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

A GREAT MATRIMONIAL CONCERT will be given on Thursday evening at Musical Fund Hall. This is the latest novelty in the musical line that has been offered to the public, and if judiciously conducted matrimonial concerts will doubtless soon become even more popular than the *Opera Bouffe*. The programme of Thursday evening will consist of two parts—the songs of the five wise virgins and the songs of the five foolish virgins. The virgins are announced to appear in costume, which must be gratifying to the ladies and gentlemen of delicate sensibilities who may be disposed to attend. The price of admission is 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.00. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. We must not omit to mention that each gentleman is requested to bring a lady, and although it is not announced as part of the programme, we should not be surprised if a clergyman, or perhaps a dozen clergymen, would be in attendance to conclude the affair with a grand matrimonial finale.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Removals in the Treasury Department.

Additional Foreign Nominations by President Grant.

The Mexican and Spanish Missions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Additional Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico.

Charles N. Rivotte, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica.

Henry S. Sanford, of Connecticut, Minister to Spain.

Horace Rubkee, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland.

William A. File, of Missouri, Minister to Brazil.

T. H. Morse, Consul-General at London.

T. B. Van Buren, of New Jersey, Consul-General at Florence.

George W. Wurtz, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at Florence.

J. M. Read, Jr., of New York, Consul-General at Paris.

William P. Webster, of Massachusetts, Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Consuls—James T. Atkinson, at Nantes; David Armstrong, Rome; George F. Allen, of Indiana, Moscow; F. H. Blake, Kansas, at Hamilton, Canada West; G. Henry Horstman, of Pennsylvania, at Munich; Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Foochow.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Nomination of Consuls.

Digby V. Bell, of Michigan, at Goodrich, Canada West; Edward Conroy, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Porto Rico; William M. Coleman, of North Carolina, at Stettin, Prussia; Charles J. Cleach, of New York, at Bordeaux; Aug. L. Chetlain, of Utah, at Brussels; John C. Cadwell, of Maine, at Callao, B. P. Cherowith, of Virginia, at Canton; Alfred N. Duffie, of Rhode Island, at Cadiz; William A. Dart, of New York, Consul-General of British North American provinces, at Montreal; Jas. C. Fletcher, of Indiana, at Palermo; George P. Hanson, of Illinois, at Copenhagen; Robert G. Hilley, of Vermont, at Barbadoes; Dexter E. Clapp, of New York, at Buenos Ayres; Frederick Cox, of Connecticut, at Leghorn; Harry H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, at Cardiff, Wales; Henry Evans, of Tennessee, at Basle, Switzerland; William D. Farrand, of California, at Valparaiso; Robert Hazen, of Ohio, at Bremen; G. Henry Horstman, of Pennsylvania, at Munich; T. C. Gulling, of ——, at Maracaibo; John F. Hauser, of Wisconsin, at Brindisi, Italy; Jas. Haggerty, of New York, at Glasgow; E. R. Jones, of Wisconsin, at New Castle; Richard N. Johnson, of Missouri, at Hankow, China; Harman K. A. Linderman, of Missouri, at Lyons; John L. Weer, of Michigan, at Port Sarna; Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, at Lisbon; Robert P. Keep, of Connecticut, at Piræus; D. B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Foochow; Robert E. Mack, of New Hampshire, at Londonderry; Edward D. Neill, of Missouri, at Dublin; Mullan M. Price, of Iowa, at Marseilles; Charles A. Perkins, of Connecticut, at Barcelona; Charles E. Perry, of New York, at Aspinwall; Andrew C. Phillips, of Maine, at Port Erie; James Rea, of Illinois, at Belfast; G. W. Partridge, of Illinois, at Bangkok; John A. Sauterny, of Texas, at Stuttgard; John L. Stevens, of Maine, at Birmingham; C. D. Simms, of Arkansas, at Prosalla; Edward Stephens, of New Jersey, at Leeds; Ell J. Sheppard, of Ohio, at Chipiang; Frederick Stuttz, of New York, at Rotterdam; Wm. Thompson, Dis. of Columbia, at Southampton; David Farmer, of California, at La Paz; Henry S. Wetmore, of Pennsylvania, at Manchester; B. O. Duncan, of South Carolina, at Elsinore; J. A. Skilton, of Louisiana, at the City of Mexico; Charles J. True, of Kentucky, at St. Thomas; J. Winsor, of New Jersey, at Sonneburg, Saxony; Charles Weile, of Nevada, at Guayaquil; William H. Goring, of Ohio, at Carlsruhe.

E. C. Banfield, to be Solicitor of the Treasury

Assessors of Internal Revenue—William R. Cummings, First District New York; James McLeaster, Fifth New York; L. L. Doty, Sixth New York; Thirty-second New York, Aug. Ford; Eighth New York, A. P. Ketchum; Ninth New York, Napoleon Underwood; Second Louisiana, A. W. Hawkins; Seventh Tennessee, J. G. Mutter; Tenth New York, Wm. Galloway,, N. Meeds, District of Columbia; John L. Murphy, Second New Jersey; William N. Wiles, Sixth Indiana; P. S. Lacy, Fifth Virginia; David S. Williams, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; Julius Ennesueser, Third Louisiana; Thomas Walers, Third Tennessee; R. R. Roberts, Fifth Maryland; Samuel A. Graham, First Maryland; William Carey, District of Utah; Vincent H. Gregg, Fifth Indiana; George C. Brets, Kansas; A. H. Langley, Third Texas; John P. Lea.

Removal of Treasury Employes.

Superintendent Rice, of the Treasury Department, discharged fifteen more laborers and watchmen to-day, and appointed others.

The resignation of Solicitor Jordon, of the Treasury, has been accepted, and B. F. Pleasants, Chief Clerk, appointed to the place.

Navy Orders.

Captain S. O. Trenchard has received preparatory orders to command the Lancaster. Commander B. B. Taylor is ordered to command the United States store-ship Idaho in the Asiatic Squadron, Lieutenant Commander Silas W. Ferry is detached from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the Naval Academy, relieving Lieutenant-Commander George C. Remey, who is placed on waiting orders.

Postmaster Edwin Putnam is detached from duty as Assistant Storekeeper at St. Paul de Loando, Africa, and ordered to settle accounts. Chief Engineer W. H. Shock is detached from the Franklin and placed on waiting orders. Commander John H. Upshur is granted leave of absence.

Advices from Admiral Hoff.

Admiral Hoff officially reports his arrival in the Contoocook at Southwest Pass, on the 6th instant, having left Havana on the 3d. He says that after making inquiry he was unable to obtain any information as to the Cuban expedition reported to be fitting out at New Orleans, and would return immediately to Havana.

FROM CINCINNATI.

New Railroad Combinations—Jay Gould's New Project.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—It is understood that the officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company have reconsidered their determination to hold the freight of the Great Western Despatch and Erie Railway Company at their depot in this city, and have made a virtue of necessity by delivering the same without receiving the arbitrary pro rata which they had demanded. This was owing to the fact that consignees who had their freight detained threatened to commence suit if it was not promptly delivered. The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Despatch Companies are now receiving their freight by the Little Miami road, and forwarding from Cincinnati by the same route, every facility in the power of the officers of the Little Miami Railroad having been fully granted. There appears to be no doubt of the fact that Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., have resolved upon a new road from Dayton, and proposals have been invited from railway contractors to build a road from Dayton via Franklin, Blue Ball, and Sharon to a point three quarters of a mile east of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton junction, thence via a line recently located by the Marietta and Cincinnati road to Cincinnati on the east side of Mill creek, and connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi road.

FROM CANADA.

A Northwest British Territorial Government.

OTTAWA, April 13.—It is said that the policy of the Government with regard to the Northwest Territory will be to organize a territorial government, with its seat at Red river, giving it for the present only local and municipal machinery and representation in the House of Commons. As the population increases a provisional government will be organized, and a certain portion of the territory allowed to come into the Union as a province.

It is expected that $200,000 or $300,000 will be voted this session towards the completion of the road from Fort Williams to Red river.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Sir George E. Cartier, Sir John A. McDonald, and Hon. Messrs. Howe and Tolley will be made Lords under the bill introduced by Earl Russell, creating life peerages.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Civil Offices—A Rebel Demonstration—Governor Wells.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, April 13.—It being understood at headquarters that General Canby, who is to be the permanent commandant of this department, will reach here on Monday. General Webb declines to take any further action in the removal and appointment of civil officers.

During the performance of the *Forty Thieves* at the Richmond Theatre last evening, the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was introduced and received with hisses by portions of the audience. Some of the officers of the army now on duty here left the house, feeling they had been insulted.

The report that Governor Wells intended withdrawing as a candidate for Governor is not correct.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Philadelphia Charitable Trusts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The bill transferring the Philadelphia City Charitable Trusts to a board of directors, consisting of the Mayor, Presidents of both branches of Councils, and twelve citizens, to be selected by the judges, passed the House this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 13—Stocks dull. Gold, 132⅛; Exchange, 107⅜. 5-20's 1862, 120¼; do. 1864, 115½; do. 1865, 117¾; new, 113⅝; 1867, 113⅝; 10-40's, 105⅝. Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 80¾; Canton Company, 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 32¾; New York Central, 162¾; Reading, 92¼; Hudson River, 145; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 101; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131¾.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton firm; 900 bales sold at 28⅛@28¾c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 5500 barrels; State, $5 50@6 85; Western, $5 40@8 20; Southern, $6 30@12. Wheat dull and declined 1@3c.; sales of 37,000 bushels mixed Western at 87@88c. Oats dull; Western 76½@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $33 75. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 18½@18¾c. Whisky dull at 92c.

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BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V R n bds. reg.	96½	20 sh Girard Bk	60
$1000 Leh gold 1	93¾	23 sh Leh V. is. d. b.	55¾
$500 do.	93¾	2 sh Cam & Am	124¾
$3000 do. 1s.	93¾	100 sh Penna R. s10.	59½
$500 City 6s, New. c.	101	100 sh Read R. b30.	46¾
$1000 do.	101⅜	100 do. s30.	46¾
$1000 Leh R 6s	86½	100 do.	46¾
100 sh Leh Stk. b30.	32½	200 do. s10.	46¾
200 do.	32¾	100 do. rg&1.	46¾
100 do.	32¼	100 sh Phil & E. b5.	28¾
4 do.	32		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100	22 sh Cam & Am R.	124¾
$500 Leh gold l.	93¾	28 do.	124¾
$6000 do. 1s.	93¾	4 sh Phil & E R.	26
$100 Sun & E 7s	97½	100 do.	28¼
$1600 City 6s, New.	101⅜	10 sh 2d & 3d Sts	43½
$600 do.	101	100 Leh Stk. b30.	32½
$3000 Phila & Sun 7s	92	9 sh Penna R. c.	59¾
200 sh Read. 1s. s5&1.	46¾	20 do.	59¾
100 do.	46¾	36 do. Sat.	59¾
100 do.	46¾		

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Sumner's Speech on the Alabama Claims.

Confirmations by the Senate—Additional Appointments by President Grant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Alabama Claims Treaty

was called up by Senator Sumner. He is now delivering his great speech, prepared some time ago, against its ratification. An effort was made to have the debate public, but thus far the Senate has refused to remove its injunction of secrecy. It is thought this will occupy the whole day, as there are others who intend to speak.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following additional appointments have been made:—

Registers of Land Offices—Marysville, California, E. W. Roberts; San Francisco, Henry G. Rollins; Sacramento, John G. McCallum; Ironton, Missouri, John Donalson; Detroit, Michigan, Addison Mandell; Council Bluffs, Iowa, Silvanus Dodd; Fort Dodge, Iowa, A. W. Dawley.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Vermillion, Dakotah, N. J. Wallace; Santa Fe, Mexico, E. N. Little; Sacramento, California, Hart Fellow; Jackson, Mississippi, C. L. C. Carr; Ironton, Missouri, J. L. Fraser; Little Rock, Arkansas, William Morgan.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Eighth district of Tennessee, F. Salter; First district of Maryland, James McIntyre; First district of Mississippi, S. M. Preston; Second district of Iowa, Norman Boardman; Second district of New Jersey, L. Stratton; District of Columbia, H. S. Flint; First district of New York, George A. Everett; Third district of New York, Gordon L. Ford; Second district of New York, James Freeland; Twelfth district of Pennsylvania, Henry M. Hoyt; First district of Pennsylvania, William H. Barnes; Fifth district of Maryland, D. L. Stannton; Second district of Maryland, Samuel M. Evans; Fourth district of New York, Alfred Pleasonton; Thirty-second district of New York, Joshua F. Bailey; Eighth district of New York, John V. Ridley; First district of California, J. O. Rawlins.

Collectors of Customs—St. Mary's, Georgia, W. T Spencer; Stonington, Conn., H. N. Trumbull; New London, Conn., G. T. Marshall; District of Montana and Idaho, W. W. Johnson.

Surveyors of Customs—Hannibal, Mo., Joseph R. Mitchell; Evansville, Ind., Philip Hornbrook; United States Attorney for California—Frank M. Pixley. United States Attorney for Florida—A. T. Ackerman.

United States Marshal, District of New York, F. P. Barlow; United States Marshal, Western District of Missouri, George Smith; United States Marshal, Western District of Texas, John W. Lippard. Members of Levy Court, District of Columbia, Alexander Gardner, Devere Burr, and W. H. Finney.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cabinet Discussing the Cuban Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special this P. M. says the Cabinet is in session to-day. All the members are present, and a prolonged and important session upon Cuban affairs is anticipated. It is rumored that news has been received of the sailing of a large expedition for the aid of the Cuban patriots.

In relation to Cuba there exist serious apprehensions. It is feared that events may compel the United States Government to extend physical as well as moral aid to Cuba, and that the European powers may join Spain in demanding an absolute neutrality. Secretary Fish is opposed both to the President and a majority of the Cabinet, and regards the cause of Cuban independence as hopeless, and desires to base the Government policy on that view. It is anticipated that this diversity of opinion may lead to a reorganization of the Cabinet. The Navy Department is preparing for emergencies, and our iron-clads are being fitted for sea with all activity.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A $26,000 Swindle.

NEW YORK, April 13.—An adroit swindler presented checks, purporting to be drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., at the Bank of the State of New York yesterday, and received $26,000.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Change of Italian Ministers.

FLORENCE, April 13.—The Chevalier Marcel Cerruti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who is to be superseded by Bertinatti, has been appointed Minister to Madrid.

Arrest of Carlists.

MADRID, April 13.—The Government authorities continue to make arrests of Carlists in the province of Granada.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	162¾	Clev. and Toledo R.	97¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33⅜	Toledo and Wabash.	69¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90	Adams Express.	58½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Wells, Fargo.	31
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95¼	United States.	68¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	131¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	65½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	130½	Gold.	132¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	92¾	Market dull.	
West. Union Tel.	40⅞		

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The China Mission—Another Batch of Foreign Appointments—The New Indian Commissioner.

The Senate Rejects the Alabama Treaty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Latest Foreign Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President has just sent in the following additional list of nominations:—

C. C. Andrews, Minister to Copenhagen.

Consuls—Joseph C. Brand at Nuremburg; Fred. Engel, of Pennsylvania, at Talcohuana; Thomas Titman at St. Helena; S. L. Glasgow at Havre; John P. Greer at Matamoras; S. B. Gould at Cork.

William A. Howard, Minister to China.

John S. Runnels, Consul to Tousto; Charles A. Sheppard at Yeddo; George W. Swift at Winson; S. T. Trowbridge at Vera Cruz; Samuel Lyon at Kanagawa; Felix A. Mathews at Tangiers; Ed. Vaughan at Conticook; F. R. Webb at Zanzibar.

James R. Partridge, Minister to Venezuela.

The Alabama Treaty Rejected.

The Senate has, after debate, rejected the Alabama treaty almost unanimously, only one vote being cast in the affirmative. The vote stood 54 to 1.

Government Commissioners.

Eli L. Parker to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Samuel G. Fisher, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents; Henry Vannernam, of New York, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Deputy Sheriff Moran, who yesterday plead guilty to having permitted the escape of King, the bond robber, has been sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 13—Evening.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for money; 93⅝@93⅞ for account; 3-20s firm at 83⅞. Railways quiet; Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—Evening.—Cotton closed active. Uplands, on the spot, 12⅝@12¾d.; afloat, 12d.; Orleans, 12⅜@12½d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Corn, 28. 9d. for new. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d.

LONDON, April 13—Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. @£10. Linseed Oil, £29 10s.@£29 15s.

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